

JULY 18, 2005

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SPECIAL REPORT: TARGET LONDON

TIME

RUSH HOUR TERROR

INSIDE THE MANHUNT

AN IRAQ CONNECTION?

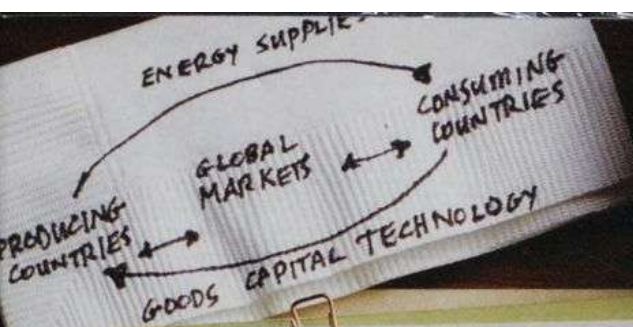
AMERICA: WHY OUR TRAINS
AREN'T SAFE ENOUGH



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DAVID J. O'REILLY
CHAIRMAN & CEO
CHEVRON CORPORATION



Energy will be one of the defining issues of this century. One thing is clear: the era of easy oil is over. What we all do next will determine how well we meet the energy needs of the entire world in this century and beyond.

Demand is soaring like never before. As populations grow and economies take off, millions in the developing world are enjoying the benefits of a lifestyle that requires increasing amounts of energy. In fact, some say that in 20 years the world will consume 40% more oil than it does today. At the same time, many of the world's oil and gas fields are maturing. And new energy discoveries are mainly occurring in places where resources are difficult to extract, physically, economically and even politically. When growing demand meets tighter supplies, the result is more competition for the same resources.

We can wait until a crisis forces us to do something. Or we can commit to working together, and start by asking the tough questions: How do we meet the energy needs of the developing world and those of industrialized nations? What role will renewables and alternative energies play? What is the best way to protect our environment? How do we accelerate our conservation efforts? Whatever actions we take, we must look not just to next year, but to the next 50 years.

At Chevron, we believe that innovation, collaboration and conservation are the cornerstones on which to build this new world. We cannot do this alone. Corporations, governments and every citizen of this planet must be part of the solution as surely as they are part of the problem. We call upon scientists and educators, politicians and policy-makers, environmentalists, leaders of industry and each one of you to be part of reshaping the next era of energy.

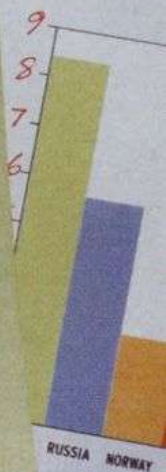
Dave

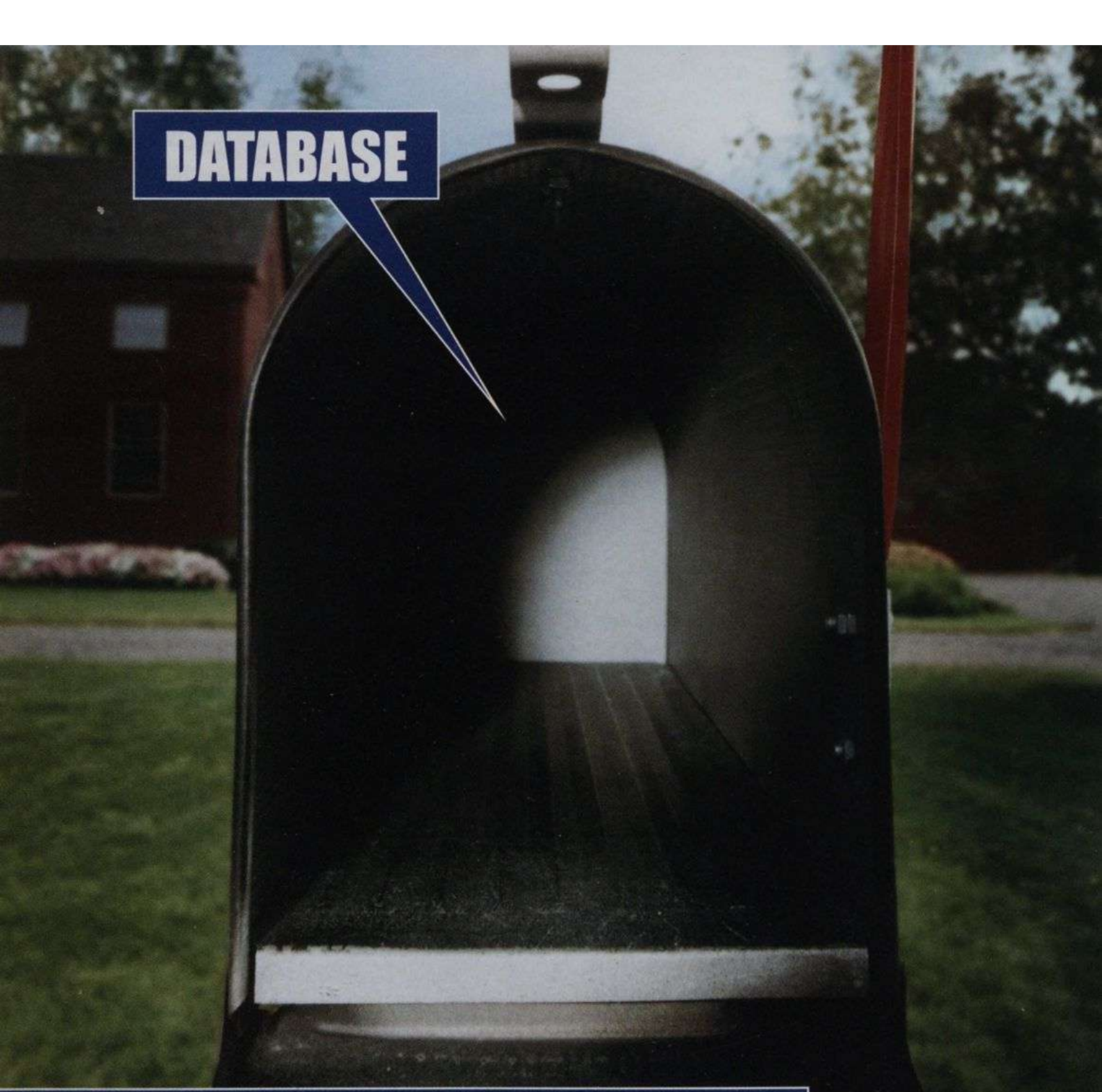
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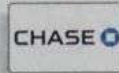
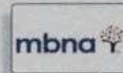
Most identity thieves don't gather their data from a computer.

Even in the age of the Internet, the majority of identity theft still takes place in low-tech ways—stolen purses, wallets and stolen mail, for example.

Identity theft hurts the victim. And it hurts Your Credit Card Companies. So we're fighting back—both on the Internet and off—with a wide range of proactive technologies and programs. For instance, every credit card application is verified by checking its information with one or more of the national credit bureaus. If a fraud or victim alert has been posted, the applicant is contacted directly. To learn more about what we're doing—and what you can do—go to our Web site, www.YourCreditCardCompanies.com.

Your Credit Card Companies

A group of financial services companies that have joined together to help you understand consumer credit.





26 The dazed driver steps off the bus moments after the bombing as stunned riders await help. An ad for a British horror movie hangs off the side

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COVER: A wounded woman wearing a special face mask for burns is helped by civilian Paul Dadge near the Edgware Road tube station. Photograph by Rex USA

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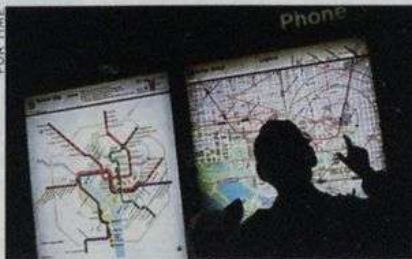
DAVID WIMSETT—PHOTOGRAPHY/LANDOV



CHARLIE RIBBY—EPA/POOL



JAY L. GLENDEN—POLARIS FOR TIME



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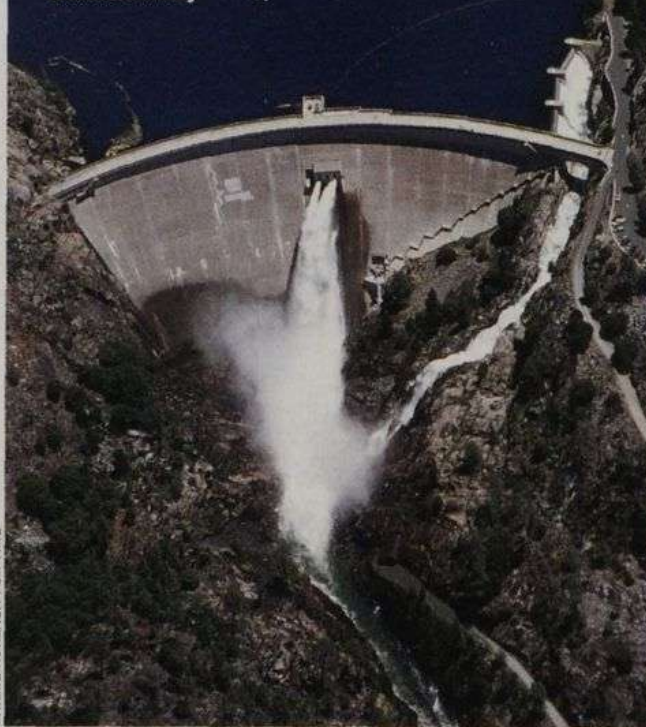
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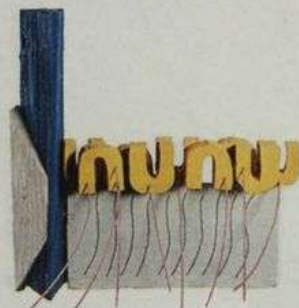
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BARRIE ROSE/REACH FOR TIME



ANDRE MORIN

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KARL CHIU FOR TIME

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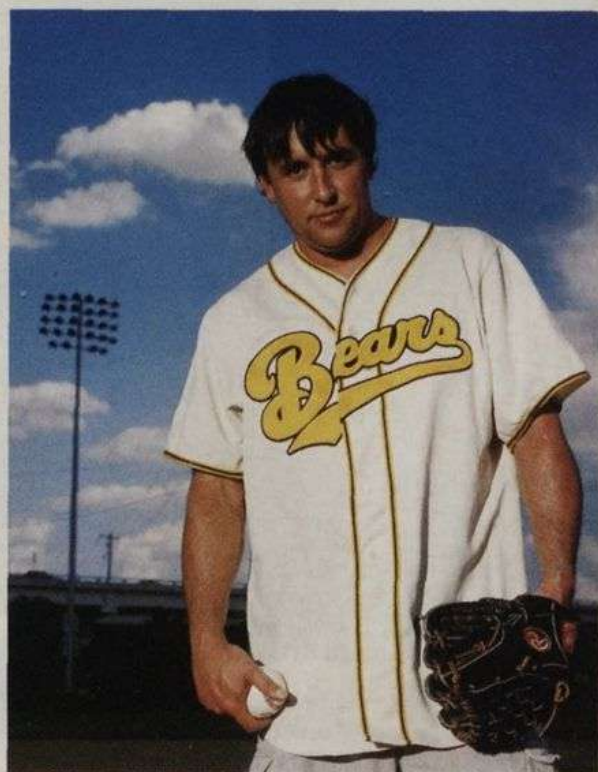


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PHOTOGRAPH FOR TIME BY MATT LANNES

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Click on **TIME.com** for features such as Pictured—where one of the day's biggest news events is captured in a single image—and the Daily RX, where our experienced team of science writers explains how the latest medical research affects you and your family.



WIN MCNAMEE—GETTY

ON TELEVISION

Each week TIME journalists appear on PBS with Charlie Rose, one of America's premier interviewers, to discuss the news of the week. See **charlierose.com** for up-to-date schedules and other program information.





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10 QUESTIONS FOR STEPHEN SONDHEIM

Broadway songwriters usually like to stay in the background and let others do the singing. But Stephen Sondheim, the acclaimed composer and lyricist of shows from *West Side Story* to *Into the Woods*, has just released a new CD, *Sondheim Sings* (PS Classics), made up of early recordings on which he performs his songs. He talked with TIME's theater critic Richard Zoglin.

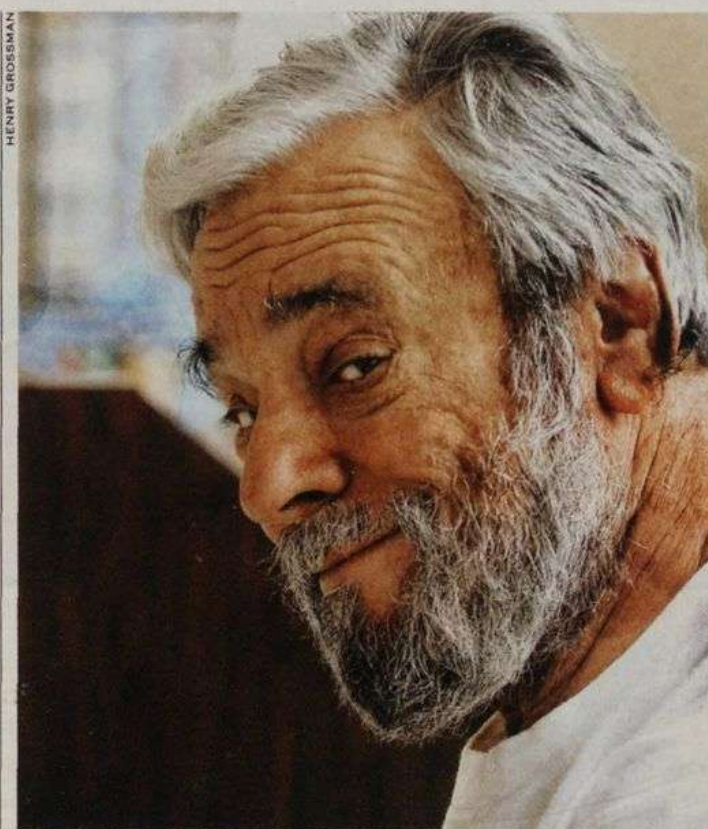
YOU MADE THESE RECORDINGS YEARS AGO AND NEVER EXPECTED TO RELEASE THEM. WHAT'S YOUR REACTION LISTENING TO THEM TODAY?

I've never been able to sing very well. My pitch is, you know, off. But I've always enjoyed hearing composers sing their stuff. Some songwriters like Harold Arlen have great voices. But others—they may not be quite as off-pitch as I, but the important thing is the enthusiasm. And what I like about listening to the stuff was the enthusiasm of the young writer. It's genuine energy and joy in both the voice and the piano.

CAN YOU THINK OF ONE SINGER'S INTERPRETATION OF A SONG OF YOURS THAT REALLY WOWED YOU OR STARTLED YOU?

That's happened a number of times. Julia MacKenzie in *Side by Side by Sondheim* in London, when she did *Broadway Baby*, started it very tentative and quiet and timid and then suddenly opened up in a Wagnerian soprano—that was something that had never occurred to me, and it was stunning.

ARE THERE ANY SONGS OF YOURS THAT YOU GOT TIRED OF HEARING? SEND IN THE CLOWNS, MAYBE? Frankly, not that many of my songs get played to death. But I don't listen to records of my own stuff. A friend of mine sent me



statistics of the number of recordings of some of my songs. And I can't remember the number of recordings of *Send in the Clowns*, but I swear I've heard fewer than a tenth of them.

DO YOU HAVE AN IPOD? No. I'll tell you why. I listen to music all the time at home. When I'm out on the street, I don't want to wear those great big earmuff earphones that cut out the ambient noise. And you can't listen to music when trucks are roaring by. It's the

same thing in the subway. It's a great invention, but I would rarely use it.

IS THERE ONE LYRIC YOU'VE WRITTEN THAT YOU KIND OF REGRET? There are legions. Particularly a number of the very purple-prose lyrics in *West Side Story*: "It's alarming how charming I feel." Coming from a Puerto Rican girl—what, is she studying Noël Coward?

SOME PEOPLE OVER THE YEARS HAVE CRITICIZED YOUR SONGS FOR NOT BEING

HUMMABLE. CAN YOU HUM THEM ALL? Sure. You may say I'm off-pitch, but I know what notes I'm supposed to be singing. Hummability really is a matter of repetition, and many of the songs of the so-called golden years of musical theater were hummable partly because there were four reprises in these shows, and then they got played on the air all the time. But show music does not make it to the air anymore.

WAS THERE A BROADWAY MUSICAL OF THE PAST FEW YEARS THAT YOU FELT WAS UNDERAPPRECIATED? [Boy George's] *Taboo*. I thought it was inventive, and I was touched by it, and I thought it looked good. All the way through I had a good time. And a few of the songs really moved me. I got involved in it—and it's not my kind of music.

YOUR NEWEST MUSICAL, BOUNCE [BASED ON THE TRUE STORY OF THE MIZNER BROTHERS] HAS HAD TWO PRODUCTIONS, IN CHICAGO AND WASHINGTON, BUT STILL HASN'T COME TO BROADWAY. WHAT'S HAPPENING WITH IT? Well, [co-writer John Weidman] and I let it marinate for a year, and we're going back to what we originally wrote. What we wrote was something very swift, and very Hope-Crosbyish about America and about a period of American enterprise, and that got lost in the subsequent productions of the show.

IS THERE A BROADWAY MUSICAL OF THE PAST, OTHER THAN YOUR OWN, THAT YOU WOULD MOST LIKE TO SEE REVIVED? Oh, goodness. You're putting me on the spot. I don't know. Suggest a few. Maybe I'll agree or disagree.

O.K. I'D LIKE TO SEE ANTHONY NEWLEY'S STOP THE WORLD—I WANT TO GET OFF. Hmm. No, that was not a favorite of mine.

When it comes to bad cholesterol— Ask your doctor if lower is better.

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Doctors know lowering high cholesterol is important for everyone. But for some people, it's even more important. In fact, a panel of medical experts recently proposed updated guidelines suggesting many patients aim for an even lower cholesterol goal than before.*

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China's New Revolution

Our special report on the rise of China as an economic power and its revolutionary embrace of the modern world drew mail from readers who are excited and optimistic about China's new, enhanced role on the global stage. But others expressed concern that this might be bad news for the U.S.

I APPLAUD YOUR EXTENSIVE REPORT ON China [June 27]. As a person who has traveled to China and fallen in love with it, I appreciate your effort to broaden Americans' view of this often misunderstood country. China has made progress economically, but there are many major social issues that it has yet to face, such as high rates of female infanticide as well as rural poverty, religious persecution and restriction of freedoms. You are doing readers a great service by giving them a glimpse into the inner workings of another country.

ALYSSA BACON
Temecula, Calif.

TIME ASKED, "WILL THE U.S. COME TO think of China as a friend or a foe?" That question seems to perpetuate cold war thinking. All of us do business every day with people we would not classify as friend or foe. Why should international relations be any different? That a nation's actions do not benefit the U.S. does not make that nation a foe.

ALAN MIDDENDORF
Longmont, Colo.

MOST AMERICANS ARE CONCERNED about jobs being moved offshore. Don't Chinese imports spell the end of profitable manufacturing jobs in the U.S.? Protecting the U.S. economy will require extreme measures. Tariffs seem to be the next logical step. Another possibility is launching a propaganda campaign. If every television show had a 30-sec. piece featuring empty U.S. factories, Chinese goods just might stop flying off the shelves.

JOHN A. TARDY
Cordova, Tenn.

AS A YOUNG STUDENT WHO IS CHINESE, I have been exposed only to the notion that China is communist and bad. I hope



“China has one of the oldest cultures as well as a young and optimistic work force that sees no limits. It is a nation of hope and vitality.”

TED C. SODERBERG
San Francisco

your report will help many readers understand that China isn't as bad as some history teachers make it out to be. Americans need to accept the fact that a country as big and as great as China will overtake the U.S. one day.

ALBERT QIAN
San Jose, Calif.

“BUT CAN CHINA INNOVATE?” ADDRESSED the Chinese economy's need to move from producing cheap goods to formulat-

ing entirely new products and ideas. But with the money the country has, all it has to do is buy innovation or get it for free. People are falling all over themselves to establish a presence in China. Over time, the Chinese will learn how to innovate, just as they have learned how to make high-tech products at rock-bottom prices.

RICHARD DOROB
Plymouth, Mich.

CHINA'S TRANSITION FROM A COMMUNIST dictatorship to a free, capitalist democracy is inevitable. You can't give an oppressed people like the Chinese a taste of the free market without expecting them to rise up against their rulers.

MICHAEL STARR
Naperville, Ill.

A NATION OF ROBOTIC CONSUMERS, LIKE the U.S. has become, is no more enlightened, free or egalitarian than China.

ROBERT MYERS
Santa Monica, Calif.

NAPOLEON CONSIDERED CHINA “A SLEEPING giant” but warned that “when she awakes, the world will tremble.”

RICHARD BAIRD
San Francisco

The Top Snoop Speaks

IN TIME'S INTERVIEW WITH CIA DIRECTOR Porter Goss [June 27], you asked him, “Could the U.S. go to war again based on false intelligence?” Goss disingenuously replied that he “would not agree to surmise” that we did so. Why can't Administration officials simply speak the truth about our invasion of Iraq? The indisputable fact is that President Bush justified the attack on Iraq based on intelligence that proved to be wrong.

GILBERT H. VIEIRA
Colfax, Calif.

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■ When *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince*, the latest in J.K. Rowling's fantasy series, goes on sale July 16, fans of the teenage wizard will no doubt buy the book in record numbers. In TIME's Sept. 20, 1999, cover story, we described Rowling's range: “She can be both genuinely scary and consistently funny, adept at both broad slapstick and allusive puns and wordplay.” Find out more at timearchive.com.

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NOTEBOOK

AL'S NEW FRIENDS

THE OUTCRY FROM social conservatives over the possible nomination of Attorney General Alberto Gonzales to fill the Supreme Court seat being vacated by Sandra Day O'Connor is having an unintended consequence. It is winning him supporters. Some of them are not surprising. "Al Gonzales is a great

Attorney General is wrong-headed," says Robert Borosage of the Campaign for America's Future. Tom Matzzie of MoveOn.org insists, "Gonzales should not be a Supreme Court Justice." Still, some party vets contend that Democrats will ultimately back Gonzales, seeing him as a more moderate choice than others Bush could name. "When push comes to shove," says Democratic strategist



Gonzales: The consensus candidate?

friend of mine," President Bush said last week in response to the conservative assault over Gonzales' ambiguous views on abortion. "When a friend gets attacked, I don't like it." But Democrats—who blasted the former White House counsel during his Senate confirmation hearings for calling the Geneva convention "quaint," among other things—have also had unexpectedly kind words. "Alberto Gonzales is qualified," declared Senate Democratic leader Harry Reid. "He's Attorney General of the United States and a former Texas judge."

Reid's remarks prompted a rash of phone calls to his office from liberals, exposing a fissure in the party over Gonzales. "For Reid to say that he is acceptable because we confirmed him as

Harold Ickes, "I think Democrats will find him acceptable."

But G.O.P. opponents may have another gambit up their sleeve. To gain a surer vote on abortion and other hot-button conservative issues, they are proposing that Bush appoint John Cornyn, a conservative Texas Senator and former judge, to the court instead of Gonzales—and fill Cornyn's Senate seat with Representative Henry Bonilla, a Mexican American, in an effort to appeal to Latinos who back Gonzales. The battle will only grow more complicated if Chief Justice William Rehnquist retires, as he reportedly is planning to do, and opens up yet another court vacancy. —By Perry Bacon Jr. and Karen Tumulty

VERBATIM

“Those who perpetrate these brutal acts against innocent people should know that they will not change our way of life.”

QUEEN ELIZABETH II, in a speech to the staff of the Royal London Hospital, after visiting survivors of Thursday's four bomb attacks

“Simple. Bid again.”

JUAN ANTONIO SAMARANCH, former head of the International Olympic Committee, when asked what New York City should do after failing to win its bid for the 2012 Summer Olympics

“I think I've found my limitations.”

PRESIDENT BUSH, after injuring two fingers in a mountain-biking mishap when he crashed into a police officer in Scotland

“He told me if there is anything—anything—he could do, to not be afraid to call him. It really lightened me a bit.”

ERROL ROSE, whose son Christopher, 15, was killed for an iPod, about a phone call of condolence he received from Apple Computer CEO Steve Jobs

“God has shown me the right choice, but my demons have me tied to a spit and the fire has already been lit.”

JOSEPH DUNCAN, in a blog entry he wrote in April while out on bail on child-molestation charges. Caught with a girl, 8, in Idaho, he is charged with kidnapping and is suspected of killing two of her family members; her brother, 9, is missing and presumed dead

“At the time I thought it was the right thing to do, but I now know it was wrong.”

LIL' KIM, rapper, who was sentenced to one year and one day in prison for lying to a federal grand jury about a 2001 shoot-out outside a New York City radio station

“Baby boomers buy half the cars in this country, and they're going to remember Lee Iacocca.”

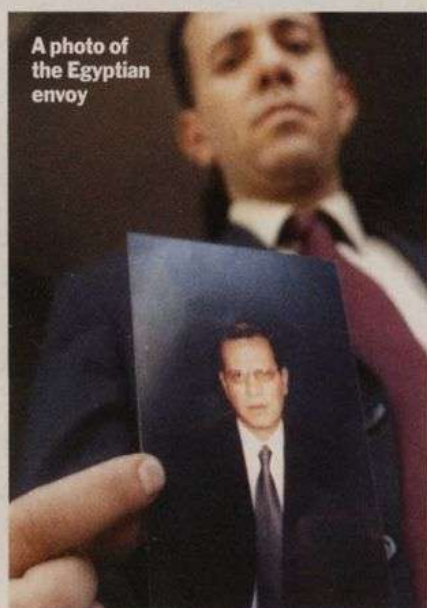
JIM SANFILIPPO, automotive-marketing consultant, on Chrysler's bringing back octogenarian ex-chairman Lee Iacocca to appear in commercials that reprise his famous pitch line from the '80s, “If you can find a better car, buy it”

“It's on the Internet. I looked it up.”

MARTHA STEWART, revealing to a Vanity Fair interviewer that she knows how to remove the electronic monitoring device she is required to wear on her ankle

The Death of A Diplomat

THE KILLING OF IHAB AL-Sharif, the newly appointed Egyptian ambassador to Iraq, by the insurgent group al-Qaeda in Iraq was the latest and most harrowing blow aimed by insurgents against Arab countries that have sent envoys to Iraq at the urging of the U.S. In just one day, Bahrain's chargé d'affaires was shot in the hand in a botched kidnapping attempt, and Pakistan's head of mission was attacked (he escaped unharmed and was recalled to Jordan). The U.S. and Iraq urged Baghdad's diplomatic community to remain steadfast. "U.S. diplomats aren't going to let terrorists deter us from doing our work to help the Iraqi people," the U.S. embassy said



A photo of the Egyptian envoy

But the circumstances of al-Sharif's killing have some puzzling elements. Why, for instance, was the Egyptian diplomat—who was abducted by as many as eight gunmen while driving in his jeep in western Baghdad—traveling alone in a city where foreigners of his importance are usually accompanied by heavily guarded caravans? One possibility is that al-Sharif was trying to hold secret talks with

insurgents. Iraq's Interior Minister, Bayan Jabr, lent that theory some credence at a press conference. "Some [diplomats] go to places on their own in order to meet some insurgents," he said. "We warned about

doing such things before, as the results could be very serious." An Egyptian official, asked about the speculation, said only, "We are talking with those who are working toward stability in Iraq through the political process, not by picking up arms."

Al-Sharif may have been killed by the insurgents after the talks went sour. Or, possibly, because the talks were going too well. Divisions within the insurgency have begun to appear, with gun battles between Iraqi resistance cells and the foreign fighters led by Abu Mousab al-Zarqawi. Could al-Zarqawi's followers have abducted al-Sharif in an effort to thwart his negotiations with a rival insurgent group? If Egypt or other Arab intermediaries were able to persuade some insurgents to join the political process, al-Zarqawi would be more isolated in Iraq. —By Christopher Allbritton

CURIOUSER AND CURIOUSER

It is not every day in the U.S. that a journalist is imprisoned for a story she did not write about a crime that may not have been committed. But nothing about the case involving Judith Miller, the New York Times reporter who was sent to jail last week for contempt of court, or TIME's Matthew Cooper, who avoided the same fate at the last minute, has been simple.

Judge Thomas Hogan jailed Miller for refusing to testify before a grand jury called by special counsel Patrick Fitzgerald. Fitzgerald is investigating whether senior Bush Administration sources cited by reporter Robert Novak in a column outing CIA operative Valerie Plame Wilson broke a law that prohibits

the deliberate revelation of an undercover agent's name. The case has gained intrigue because Novak hasn't said whether he has testified—several other journalists have—and some believe that Fitzgerald's investigation has become so broad that he is also looking into perjury or obstruction-of-justice charges against one or more of the sources.

Miller, Cooper and Time Inc. (TIME's parent company), which had been ordered to turn over files Cooper had used to co-author a Time.com story about the leaks, fought the order up to the Supreme Court, which declined to hear the case two weeks ago. Subsequently, Norman Pearlstine, editor-in-chief of Time Inc., surrendered the



Cooper, above, was saved by his source. Miller, below, went to jail

documents. Cooper was prepared to go to jail, but just before he was set to face the judge, his source released him from his pledge of confidentiality, freeing him to testify before the grand jury. And who was Cooper's source? A number of news organizations named Karl Rove, President Bush's senior political adviser. TIME's editors have decided not to reveal the source at this time.

At the contempt hearing, Miller told Judge Hogan, "If journalists cannot be trusted to

guarantee confidentiality, then journalists cannot function and there cannot be a free press." Hogan disagreed, saying this "is a case in which the information [Miller] was given and her potential use of it was a crime... This is very different than a whistle-blower outing government misconduct." Hogan sent Miller to the Alexandria Detention Center in nearby Virginia, where she will remain for as long as four months, unless she agrees to testify. —By Bill Saporito





24/7 assistance (roadside or not)



BUSINESS



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HOME



LIFE

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HOW GREEN IS MY TOWN?

WITH THE ADMINISTRATION still dragging its feet on joining the worldwide battle against global warming, a growing number of U.S. cities have decided that environmental activism begins at home. More than 160 mayors have signed on to an urban anti-global-warming agreement that some call the "municipal Kyoto." And local initiatives aimed not only at greenhouse gases but also at toxic chemicals and other threats are multiplying. —By **Jeremy Caplan**



► **LIGHTS OUT** A new green-purchasing law requires **San Francisco** to buy low-mercury light bulbs and use arsenic-free wood on playgrounds



◀ **CHEMICAL-FREE TREES** The college town of **Lawrence, Kans.**, is testing a plan to ban all pesticides and herbicides from public parks

► **BACK TO BIKES** In addition to cutting City Hall's energy consumption, **Chicago** is promoting a public commuter-bicycle station, partly solar powered, which provides indoor parking for 300 bikes

▼ **FARE DEAL** New York City's cabdrivers can be gruff, but their vehicles, at least, will soon be environmentally friendly: the city's new Clean Air Taxi Act will allow thousands of cabbies to start switching to hybrid models this summer



► **GREEN FLEETS** In **Charlotte, N.C.**, a Sierra Club campaign helped persuade the municipal government to begin a transition to fuel-efficient hybrid cars for its police force and city-planning department

Keeping Tabs on Campers

USED TO BE, YOU PACKED your kids off to summer camp, mailed them a care package and waited to get a couple of obligatory letters in reply. While camps still try to get kids back to basics, by banning iPods and e-mail, parents are using technology to stay in close touch—maybe too close.

More than 200 camps this summer are using Bunk Replies, a new service by Bunk1.com that zaps faxes of kids' handwritten letters into their parents' e-mail in boxes. Angela Williams, of San Angelo, Texas, says she relishes the "instant gratification" of getting e-letters from her son Harvey, 13. Hundreds of camps also post video, newsletters and as many as 500 photos online each day for Mom and Dad to peruse—or buy. The technology,

pioneered by a Connecticut-based company called eCamp, is so popular that many camps have had to hire staff solely to take and upload pictures.

Though these electronic umbilical cords are meant to comfort anxious parents, they can backfire. "Now we get phone calls that are like, 'I saw my kid on your website, but he wasn't smiling. Is everything O.K.?' " says Richard Moss, who has run Camp Lenox in Massachusetts for 20 years. That may explain the recent surge in full-family camps, where kids and parents go hiking and sit around the campfire together. The number of these programs registered with the American Camp Association has jumped, from 192 in 1991 to 552 today. Pass the s'mores, Mom. —By **Jeninne Lee-St. John**



SPEED READ

ASPIRIN STUDY

Sorry, No Miracles

Neither aspirin nor vitamin E turns out to be the miracle drug everyone hoped for. Two reports last week from the Women's Health Study (WHS)—a scientifically rigorous trial that followed 40,000 healthy middle-aged women over 10 years—showed that regular use does not, for the most part, prevent cancer or heart disease. Here's what you need to know:



Doesn't aspirin help prevent heart attacks? Yes, for certain people. Healthy women ages 65 and older and men 40 and older benefit from a daily baby aspirin (81 mg). It also lessens the risk of a second heart attack. But the WHS showed no significant heart benefit for most healthy middle-aged women.

What about cancer? The data showed that the group of women who took aspirin were no less likely overall to develop cancer than their counterparts who were given a placebo. Aspirin did, however, seem to slightly decrease the risk of dying from lung cancer. Other studies suggest that regular aspirin use among men may help prevent prostate cancer.

Is the news about vitamin E any better? No. Taking 600 IU of vitamin E every other day provided almost no protection from heart disease or cancer, with two exceptions. It slightly reduced the risk of dying from heart disease and decreased the number of heart attacks in women 65 and older.

So what's the bottom line? Healthy middle-aged women are pretty darned healthy, and most do not need regular doses of aspirin or vitamin E. Their best bets are to stick with proven strategies like quitting smoking, being physically active and eating lots of fruits and vegetables. —By **Christine Gorman**

**IT'S DIFFERENT FOR PEOPLE
WITH ACID REFLUX DISEASE.**

Because beneath the heartburn,
something more could be brewing.

If you suffer from acid reflux disease—
if you've had persistent heartburn two or
more days a week, even with treatment
and diet change—all that churning acid
could, over time, be doing real harm to
your esophagus. And left untreated,
the damage could get worse.

**Acid reflux disease can
damage your esophagus.**

Unlike your stomach, your esophagus
offers little protection against acid. And
when acid rises into the esophagus it can
eventually wear away the lining. This
condition is called erosive esophagitis,
and only a doctor can determine if you
have it. But if you do, it's good to know
NEXIUM® (esomeprazole magnesium)
can help.

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PURPLEPILL.COM TODAY OR
CALL 1-800-59-NEXIUM.**

*If you're without prescription coverage
and can't afford your medications, help
may be available. Call or visit us online.*

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THIS TIE
ACID
COULD BE
BURNING
THE LINING
OF HIS
ESOPHAGUS.**

NEXIUM heals the damage.

NEXIUM is the healing purple pill. For many, just
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complete, 24-hour heartburn relief. And NEXIUM
can heal even the most severe erosions in
the esophagus caused by acid reflux.

Talk with your doctor
about NEXIUM.



NEXIUM goes deeper than heartburn relief—
it heals acid-related erosions, allowing the
lining of your esophagus to regenerate.
Most erosions heal in 4 to 8 weeks. Your
results may vary. NEXIUM has a low
occurrence of side effects, which may
include headache, diarrhea, and abdominal
pain. Symptom relief does not rule out
other serious stomach conditions.

Next time, ask your doctor if NEXIUM
is right for you. Because healing is
such a great feeling.

*Please read the important Product
Information about NEXIUM on the adjacent
page and discuss it with your doctor.*


Nexium®
(esomeprazole magnesium)

AstraZeneca 

Please read this summary carefully, and then ask your doctor about NEXIUM. No advertisement can provide all the information needed to prescribe a drug. This advertisement does not take the place of careful discussions with your doctor. Only your doctor has the training to weigh the risks and benefits of a prescription drug for you.

NEXIUM® (esomeprazole magnesium) 20-mg, 40-mg Delayed-Release Capsules

BRIEF SUMMARY Before prescribing NEXIUM, please see full Prescribing Information. **INDICATIONS AND USAGE** NEXIUM is indicated for the short-term treatment (4 to 8 weeks) in the healing and symptomatic resolution of diagnostically confirmed erosive esophagitis; the maintenance of symptom resolution and healing of erosive esophagitis (controlled studies do not extend beyond 6 months); and for the treatment of heartburn and other symptoms associated with GERD; and for risk reduction of NSAID-associated gastric ulcer. **CONTRAINDICATIONS** NEXIUM is contraindicated in patients with known hypersensitivity to any component of the formulation or to substituted benzimidazoles. **PRECAUTIONS** Symptomatic response to therapy with NEXIUM does not preclude the presence of gastric malignancy. Atrophic gastritis has been noted occasionally in gastric corpus biopsies from patients treated long-term with omeprazole, of which NEXIUM is an enantiomer. **Information for Patients** NEXIUM Delayed-Release Capsules should be swallowed whole and taken at least one hour before meals. For patients who have difficulty swallowing capsules, one tablespoon of applesauce can be added to an empty bowl and the NEXIUM Delayed-Release Capsule can be opened, and the pellets carefully emptied onto the applesauce. The pellets should be moved with the applesauce and then swallowed immediately. The applesauce used should not be hot and should be soft enough to be swallowed without chewing. The pellets should not be chewed or crushed. The pellet/applesauce mixture should not be stored for future use. Antacids may be used while taking NEXIUM. **Drug Interactions** Esomeprazole is extensively metabolized in the liver by CYP2C19 and CYP3A4. In vitro and in vivo studies have shown that esomeprazole is not likely to inhibit CYPs 1A2, 2A6, 2C8, 2C9, 2E1 and 3A4. No clinically relevant interactions with drugs metabolized by these CYP enzymes would be expected. Drug interaction studies have shown that esomeprazole does not have any clinically significant interactions with phenytoin, warfarin, quinidine, clarithromycin or amoxicillin. Post-marketing reports of changes in prothrombin measures have been received among patients on concomitant warfarin and esomeprazole therapy. Increases in INR and prothrombin time may lead to abnormal bleeding and even death. Patients treated with proton pump inhibitors and warfarin concomitantly may need to be monitored for increases in INR and prothrombin time. Esomeprazole may potentially interfere with CYP2C19, the major esomeprazole metabolizing enzyme. Coadministration of esomeprazole 30 mg and diazepam, a CYP2C19 substrate, resulted in a 45% decrease in clearance of diazepam. Increased plasma levels of diazepam were observed 12 hours after dosing and onwards. However, at that time, the plasma levels of diazepam were below the therapeutic interval, and thus this interaction is unlikely to be of clinical relevance. Coadministration of oral contraceptives, diazepam, phenytoin, or quinidine did not seem to change the pharmacokinetic profile of esomeprazole. Studies evaluating concomitant administration of esomeprazole and either naproxen (non-selective NSAID) or rofecoxib (COX-2 selective NSAID) did not identify any clinically relevant changes in the pharmacokinetic profiles of esomeprazole or these NSAIDs. Esomeprazole inhibits gastric acid secretion. Therefore, esomeprazole may interfere with the absorption of drugs where gastric pH is an important determinant of bioavailability (eg, ketoconazole, iron salts and digoxin). **Carcinogenesis, Mutagenesis, Impairment of Fertility** The carcinogenic potential of esomeprazole was assessed using omeprazole studies. In two 24-month oral carcinogenicity studies in rats, omeprazole at daily doses of 1.7, 3.4, 13.8, 44.0 and 140.8 mg/kg/day (about 0.7 to 57 times the human dose of 20 mg/day expressed on a body surface area basis) produced gastric ECL cell carcinoids in a dose-related manner in both male and female rats; the incidence of this effect was markedly higher in female rats, which had higher blood levels of omeprazole. Gastric carcinoids seldom occur in the untreated rat. In addition, ECL cell hyperplasia was present in all treated groups of both sexes. In one of these studies, female rats were treated with 13.8 mg omeprazole/kg/day (about 5.6 times the human dose on a body surface area basis) for 1 year, then followed for an additional year without the drug. No carcinoids were seen in these rats. An increased incidence of treatment-related ECL cell hyperplasia was observed at the end of 1 year (94% treated vs 10% controls). By the second year the difference between treated and control rats was much smaller (46% vs 26%) but still showed more hyperplasia in the treated group. Gastric adenocarcinoma was seen in one rat (2%). No similar tumor was seen in male or female rats treated for 2 years. For this strain of rat no similar tumor has been noted historically, but a finding involving only one tumor is difficult to interpret. A 78-week mouse carcinogenicity study of omeprazole did not show increased tumor occurrence, but the study was not conclusive. Esomeprazole was negative in the Ames mutation test, in the in vivo rat bone marrow cell chromosome aberration test, and the in vivo mouse micronucleus test. Esomeprazole, however, was positive in the in vitro human lymphocyte chromosome aberration test. Omeprazole was positive in the in vitro human lymphocyte chromosome aberration test, the in vivo mouse bone marrow cell chromosome aberration test, and the in vivo mouse micronucleus test. The potential effects of esomeprazole on fertility and reproductive performance were assessed using omeprazole studies. Omeprazole at oral doses up to 138 mg/kg/day in rats (about 56 times the human dose on a body surface area basis) was found to have no effect on reproductive performance of parental animals. **Pregnancy Teratogenic Effects.** Pregnancy Category B Teratology studies have been performed in rats at oral doses up to 280 mg/kg/day (about 57 times the human dose on a body surface area basis) and in rabbits at oral doses up to 86 mg/kg/day (about 35 times the human dose on a body surface area basis) and have revealed no evidence of impaired fertility or harm to the fetus due to esomeprazole. There are, however, no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. Because animal reproduction studies are not always predictive of human response, this drug should be used during pregnancy only if clearly needed. Teratology studies conducted with omeprazole in rats at oral doses up to 138 mg/kg/day (about 56 times the human dose on a body surface area basis) and in rabbits at doses up to 89 mg/kg/day (about 56 times the human dose on a body surface area basis) did not disclose any evidence for a teratogenic potential of omeprazole. In rabbits, omeprazole in a dose range of 6.9 to 69.1 mg/kg/day (about 5.5 to 56 times the human dose on a body surface area basis) produced dose-related increases in embryo-letality, fetal resorptions, and pregnancy disruptions. In rats, dose-related embryo/fetal toxicity and postnatal developmental toxicity were observed in offspring resulting from parents treated with omeprazole at 13.8 to 138.0 mg/kg/day (about 5.6 to 56 times the human doses on a body surface area basis). There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. Sporadic reports have been received of congenital abnormalities occurring in infants born to women who have received omeprazole during pregnancy. **Nursing Mothers** The excretion of esomeprazole in milk has not been studied. However, omeprazole concentrations have been measured in breast milk of a woman following oral administration of 20 mg. Because esomeprazole is likely to be excreted in human milk, because of the potential for serious adverse reactions in nursing infants from esomeprazole, and because of the potential for tumorigenicity shown for omeprazole in rat carcinogenicity studies, a decision should be made whether to discontinue nursing or to discontinue the drug, taking into account the importance of the drug to the mother. **Pediatric Use** Safety and effectiveness in pediatric patients have not been established. **Geriatric Use** Of the total number of patients who received NEXIUM in clinical trials, 1459 were 65 to 74 years of age and 354 patients were 75 years of age. **ADVERSE REACTIONS** The safety of NEXIUM was evaluated in over 15,000 patients (aged 16-84 years) in clinical trials worldwide including over 8,500 patients in the United States and over 6,500 patients in Europe and Canada. Over 2,900 patients were treated in long-term studies for up to 6-12 months. In general, NEXIUM was well tolerated in both short- and long-term clinical trials. The safety in the treatment of healing of erosive esophagitis was assessed in four randomized comparative clinical trials, which included 1,240 patients on NEXIUM 20 mg, 2,434 patients on NEXIUM 40 mg, and 3,008 patients on omeprazole 20 mg daily. The most frequently occurring adverse events (1% in all three groups) were headache (5.5, 5.0, and 3.8, respectively) and diarrhea (no difference among the three groups). Nausea, flatulence, abdominal pain, constipation, and dry mouth occurred at similar rates among patients taking NEXIUM or omeprazole. Additional adverse events that were reported as possibly or probably related to NEXIUM with an incidence < 1% are listed below by body system: **Body as a Whole:** abdomen enlarged, allergic reaction, asthenia, back pain, chest pain, chest pain substernal, facial edema, peripheral edema, hot flashes, fatigue, fever, flu-like disorder, generalized edema, leg edema, malaise, pain, rigors; **Cardiovascular:** flushing, hypertension, tachycardia; **Endocrine/glycemic:** hypoglycemia; **Gastrointestinal:** bowel irregularity, constipation aggravated, dyspepsia, dysphagia, dysplasia GI, epigastric pain, eructation, esophageal disorder, frequent stools, gastroenteritis, GI hemorrhage, GI symptoms not otherwise specified, hiccup, melena, mouth disorder, pharynx disorder, rectal disorder, serum gastrin increased, tongue disorder, tongue edema, ulcerative stomatitis, vomiting; **Hearing:** earache, tinnitus; **Hematologic:** anemia, anemia hypochromic, cervical lymphadenopathy, epistaxis, leukocytosis, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia; **Hepatic:** bilirubinemia, hepatic function abnormal, SGOT increased, SGPT increased; **Metabolic/Nutritional:** glycosuria, hyperuricemia, hyponatremia, increased alkaline phosphatase, thirst, vitamin B12 deficiency, weight increase, weight decrease; **Musculoskeletal:** arthralgia, arthritis aggravated, arthropathy, cramps, fibromyalgia syndrome, hernia, polyomyelitis rheumatica; **Nervous System/Psychiatric:** anorexia, apathy, appetite increased, confusion, depression aggravated, dizziness, hyperalgesia, nervousness, hypoesthesia, impotence, insomnia, migraine, migraine aggravated, paresthesia, sleep disorder, somnolence, tremor, vertigo, visual field defect; **Reproductive:** dysmenorrhea, menstrual disorder, vaginitis; **Respiratory:** asthma aggravated, coughing, dyspnea, larynx edema, pharyngitis, rhinitis, sinusitis; **Skin and Appendages:** acne, angioedema, dermatitis, pruritus, pruritus ank, rash, rash erythematous, rash maculopapular, skin inflammation, sweating increased, urticaria; **Special Senses:** otitis media, parosmia, taste loss, taste perversion; **Urogenital:** abnormal urine, albuminuria, cystitis, dysuria, fungal infection, hematuria, micturition frequency, moniliasis, genital moniliasis, polyuria; **Visual:** conjunctivitis, vision abnormal. Endoscopic findings that were reported as adverse events include: duodenitis, esophagitis, esophageal stricture, esophageal ulceration, esophageal varices, gastric ulcer, gastritis, hernia, benign polyps or nodules, Barrett's esophagus, and mucosal discoloration. Two placebo-controlled studies were conducted in 710 patients for the treatment of symptomatic gastroesophageal reflux disease. The most common adverse events that were reported as possibly or probably related to NEXIUM were diarrhea (4.3%), headache (3.8%), and abdominal pain (3.8%). Postmarketing Reports - There have been spontaneous reports of adverse events with postmarketing use of esomeprazole. These reports have included rare cases of anaphylactic reaction and myalgia, severe dermatologic reactions, including toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN, some fatal), Stevens-Johnson syndrome, and erythema multiforme, and pancreatitis. Very rarely, hepatitis with or without jaundice has been reported. Other adverse events not observed with NEXIUM, but occurring with omeprazole can be found in the omeprazole package insert. **ADVERSE REACTIONS section. OVERDOSAGE** A single oral dose of esomeprazole at 510 mg/kg (about 103 times the human dose on a body surface area basis), was lethal to rats. The major signs of acute toxicity were reduced motor activity, changes in respiratory frequency, tremor, ataxia, and intermittent clonic convulsions. There have been some reports of overdose with esomeprazole. Reports have been received of overdose with omeprazole in humans. Doses ranged up to 2,400 mg (120 times the usual recommended clinical dose). Manifestations were variable, but included confusion, drowsiness, blurred vision, tachycardia, nausea, diaphoresis, flushing, headache, dry mouth, and other adverse reactions similar to those seen in normal clinical experience (see omeprazole package insert-**ADVERSE REACTIONS**). No specific antidote for esomeprazole is known. Since esomeprazole is extensively protein bound, it is not expected to be removed by dialysis. In the event of overdose, treatment should be symptomatic and supportive. As with the management of any overdose, the possibility of multiple drug ingestion should be considered. For current information on treatment of any drug overdose, a certified Regional Poison Control Center should be contacted. Telephone numbers are listed in the Physicians' Desk Reference (PDR) or local telephone book. **DOSAGE AND ADMINISTRATION** Please see full Prescribing Information for recommended adult dosages and dosage adjustments for Special Populations for NEXIUM.

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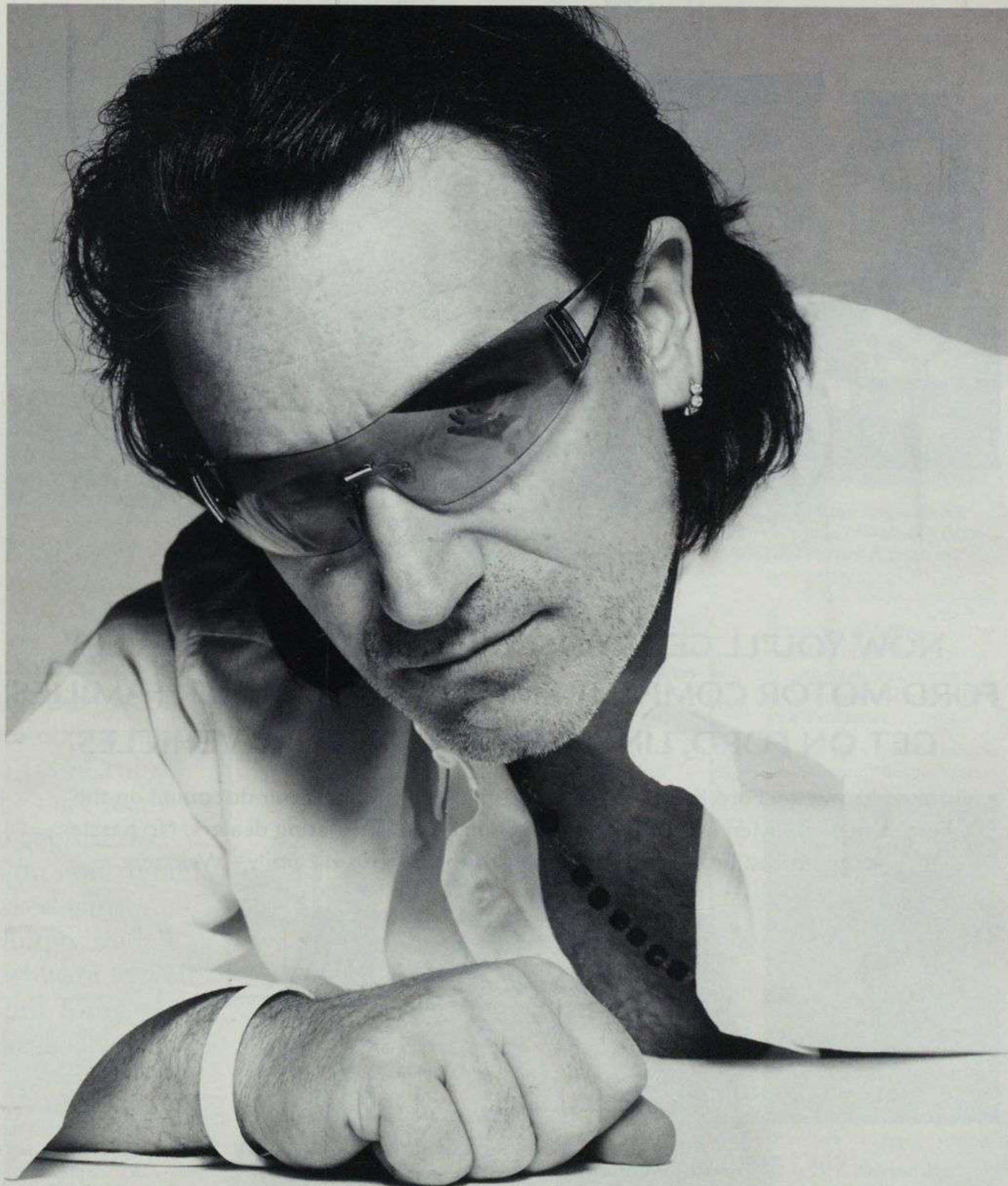
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Here's some news that should really get you moving. New research shows that heart-healthy exercise is also good for your brain. And it may reduce the risk of Alzheimer's disease. So visit alz.org, and learn more about what you can do to Maintain Your Brain. Thinking ahead now just might make all the difference down the road.

alzheimer's association

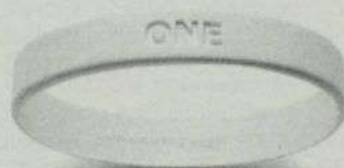
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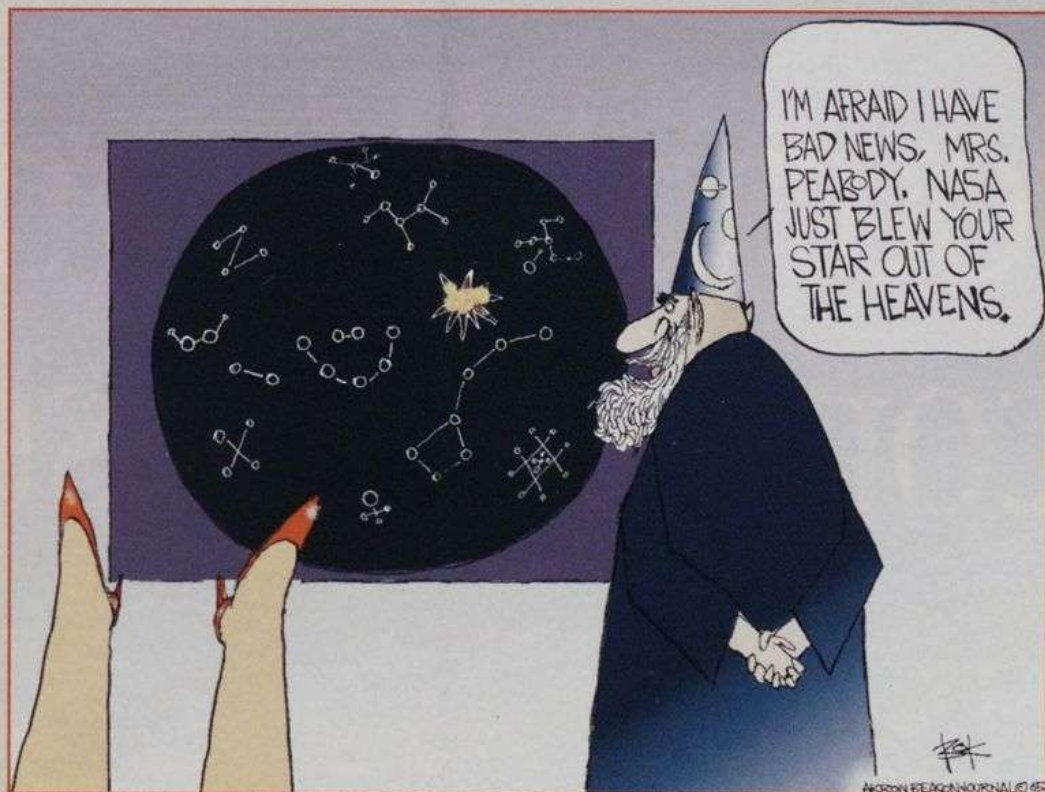
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“Katie Holmes says that despite her engagement to Tom Cruise, she’s not ready to get married right now. When asked why, Holmes said, ‘I just want to wait until Tom’s check clears.’”

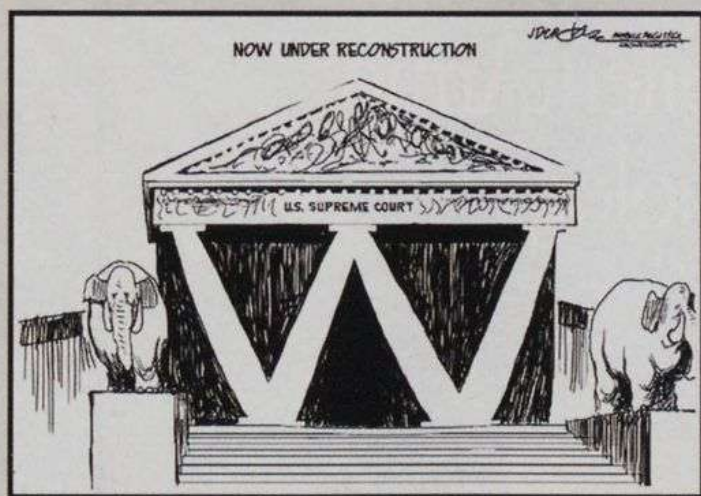
—CONAN O'BRIEN

“As you know, Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor is stepping down. She didn't want to resign—she just wants to make sure she's home so nobody can seize her house.”

—JAY LENO

“President Bush ran over a Scottish constable on his bicycle ride in Scotland. There was no need for an apology. We are fighting the Scottish constables over there so we don't have to fight them here.”

—ARGUS HAMILTON, comedian and columnist



NUMBERS

\$50 billion Amount the leaders of the G-8 nations pledged in annual aid to Africa per year, double the previous yearly amount

\$3 billion Amount the G-8 leaders pledged to help build an independent Palestinian state

5.7% Increase in medical-malpractice payouts by 15 leading insurance companies from 2000 to 2004

120% Increase in the net premiums collected by those 15 companies during that same period

0 Number of deaths caused by tornadoes in the U.S. from April through June, the first peak tornado season since 1950 with no fatalities

52 Average number of tornado fatalities during this peak period



\$11,402 Pay raise that members of the Pennsylvania legislature awarded themselves last week, hiking their base salary to \$81,050, the second highest in the U.S.

\$110,880 Base salary for California legislators, the highest in the nation

Sources: Washington Post (2); AP (4); Philadelphia Inquirer; San Francisco Chronicle

If your SUV can in comfort, so sh

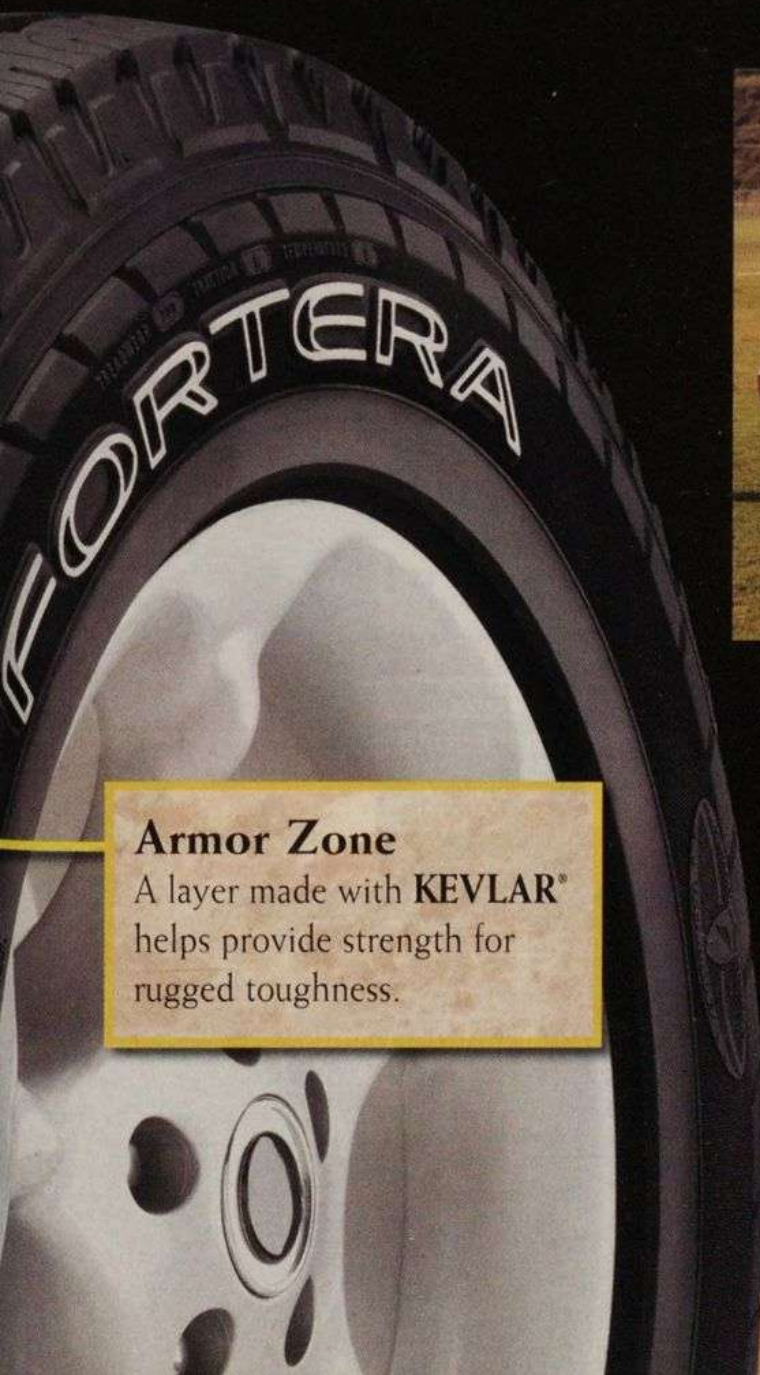
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*Source: Compared to standard light truck/SUV tires based on industry data reports dated 1999 - 2004.
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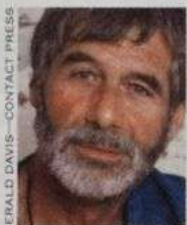
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NOTEBOOK

MILESTONES

ACKNOWLEDGED. BY PRINCE ALBERT II, 47, unmarried only son and successor to the late Prince Rainier III of Monaco; a son, **ALEXANDRE**, now 22 months, from his relationship with former Air France flight attendant Nicole Coste; in a statement released by the Prince's Paris-based lawyer. Though the boy will inherit a substantial chunk of the billionaire Prince's fortune—half if he is sole heir—he is not in line for the throne, which under Monaco's law requires "direct and legitimate" descendants.



GERALD DAVIS—CONTACT PRESS

DIED. EVAN HUNTER, 78, author who, under the pen name Ed McBain, defined the genre of the

gritty, graphic police procedural novel; of cancer of the larynx; in Weston, Conn. Under his real name, he wrote the acclaimed 1954 novel *The Blackboard Jungle* and the screenplay for Alfred Hitchcock's *The Birds*, but none approached the popularity of his 87th Precinct series, which, beginning with 1956's *Cop Hater*, followed the personal and professional lives of a team of utterly human cops solving brutal crimes and paved the way for countless crime writers and hit TV shows like *Hill Street Blues* and *NYPD Blue*.

► **DIED. JUNE HAVER**, 79, wholesome actress of such 1940s film musicals as *The Dolly Sisters* and *Look for the Silver Lining*, promoted briefly as the next Betty Grable; in Los Angeles. A tumultuous personal life led her in 1953 to join a convent briefly, before returning to Hollywood and marrying actor Fred MacMurray in 1954. Their marriage lasted until his death in 1991.

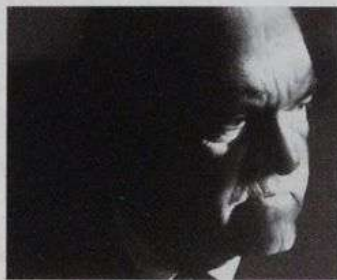


BETTMANN/GETTY

▲ **DIED. JAMES STOCKDALE**, 81, candid, self-deprecating Navy vice admiral who earned the Medal of Honor for his rare courage in Vietnam and later ran for Vice President with Ross Perot; after a battle with Alzheimer's; in Coronado, Calif. After leading the first U.S. air strike into North Vietnam in 1964, he was captured and imprisoned the following year at the infamous "Hanoi Hilton." As the senior officer, he was singled out by captors, who brutalized him repeatedly over 7½ years and held him in solitary confinement for four years. Inspiring fellow POWs, including Senator John McCain, with the motto Unity over Self, he disfigured his face to ensure he would not be used in a propaganda film, slit his wrists to show he would rather die than submit and created a secret POW communications system. According to his citation, his defiance led the North Vietnamese to reduce their use of torture, deciding that it was ineffective.

DIED. HANK STRAM, 82, innovative football coach and winner of more games than anyone in the history of the American Football League (AFL); of complications from diabetes; in Covington, La. He took the Kansas City Chiefs to the first Super Bowl, where the upstart AFL champs were trounced by the mighty Green Bay Packers. Three years later, he led the Chiefs to an upset victory over the Minnesota Vikings in Super Bowl IV, helping to cement the legitimacy of the fledgling AFL.

▼ **DIED. L. PATRICK GRAY**, 88, onetime Nixon loyalist and acting director of the FBI during Watergate, who expressed "total shock" at the disclosure that his former deputy W. Mark Felt was the secret journalistic source Deep Throat; of pancreatic cancer; in Atlantic Beach, Fla. Tapped by Nixon in May 1972, after the death of J. Edgar Hoover, he testified during his 1973 Senate confirmation hearings that he had been turning



DICK SWANSON—THE LIFE PICTURE SERVICE

over FBI files on the Watergate probe to the White House. That prompted Nixon adviser John Ehrlichman to suggest famously that Gray be left to "twist slowly, slowly in the wind." In April 1973, after conceding he had destroyed papers unrelated to the scandal but belonging to Watergate operative E. Howard Hunt, he was forced to resign.

DIED. GAYLORD NELSON, 89, three-term Democratic Senator from Wisconsin who in 1970 founded the still annual April 22 celebration of Earth Day, which sparked a decade of

environmental legislation; in Kensington, Md.

▼ **DIED. ERNEST LEHMAN**, 89, protean Hollywood screenwriter; in Los Angeles. Though in the 1960s he specialized in adapting stage works such as *West Side Story*, *The Sound of Music* and *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*, he achieved his greatest glory the previous decade, when he used his background in publicity to craft two glorious Broadway vipers, *J.J.*



EVENING STANDARD/GETTY

Hunsecker (Burt Lancaster) and Sidney Falco (Tony Curtis), for the film *Sweet Smell of Success*, and wrote Alfred Hitchcock's smartest, snazziest caper, *North by Northwest*. In 2001 he became the first screenwriter to be awarded an honorary Oscar.

DIED. CLAUDE SIMON, 91, leading figure in France's "nouveau roman," or new novel, literary movement; author of such acclaimed, stylistically challenging novels as *La Route Des Flandres* (The Flanders Road) in 1960; and winner of the 1985 Nobel Prize for literature; in Paris.

DIED. CHRISTOPHER FRY, 97, wry British playwright of the 1940s and '50s who, along with T.S. Eliot, was responsible for a brief, midcentury revival of verse drama; in Chichester, England. While celebrated for plays like *The Lady's Not for Burning*, he reached his biggest audience when he was hired by director William Wyler as a script doctor and did a rewrite for the epic 1959 film *Ben-Hur*.



TIME

TO THE
RESCUE
Commuters pull
the living from the
bombed double-
decker bus

Photograph by
Matthew Rosenberg
—Mirrorpix

Rush Hour TERROR

After a strike in the heart of London, suspicion again falls on Isl



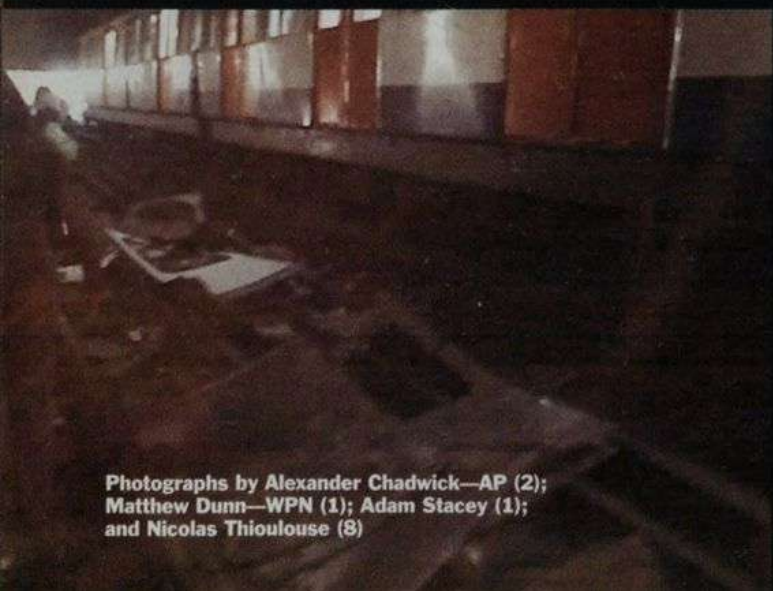
radicals. Inside the hunt for the bombers By Michael Elliott



TUNNEL VISION

This chapter in terrorism history stands out for the images captured by the cell-phone cameras of Londoners caught in the attacks

“Our first reaction besides checking casualties and
The sound of people crying and shouting for help was



Photographs by Alexander Chadwick—AP (2);
Matthew Dunn—WPN (1); Adam Stacey (1);
and Nicolas Thioulouse (8)



being in shock was looking at ourselves and trying to understand ... just horrible. I never felt so unpowerful in my life."

—NICOLAS THIOULOUSE, who used his cell-phone camera to record the panic at Edgware Road station as it unfolded



RUSH HOUR TERROR

AS GEORGE PSARADAKIS, 49, drove a No. 30 double-decker red bus through the streets of London last Thursday, there were signs that something was wrong. The city's traffic—never easy—was in a state of chaos. Thousands of commuters had left Underground train stations and were milling about the streets looking for alternative ways to get to work. Few of them had any idea of the scale of the devastation below: moments before, three bombs had gone off in the space of a minute on London's Underground railway. Psaradakis, whose bus was packed, had

was smoke everywhere." When a TIME reporter arrived on the scene about 25 minutes later, he could see smears of blood all over the façade of the British Medical Association headquarters in the square and survivors comforting each other. Psaradakis survived, but at least 13 others died in the blast. Witnesses told of seeing severed limbs and a body with its head blown off.

The blast in Tavistock Square was the culmination of the worst attack on London since World War II. Two days after the bombings, the official toll was 49 dead—a figure expected to rise—and some 700 injured. About 100 were still in hospitals around the capital, 22 listed as "severely



THE VICTIMS Above, Londoners tend to the wounded near the site of the bus blast, which killed 13; right, an injured woman walks away from a bombed Underground station

been forced to divert from the main roads into the leafy squares of Bloomsbury, home to the colleges of the University of London. At 9:47 he stopped his bus in Tavistock Square to get directions. Just then, Lou Stein, an American theater producer who has lived in London for 20 years, heard a tremendous thud from his apartment 100 yards away and ran outside. "It was oddly silent," he says, with "a lot of distressed people crying into each other's arms. The top of the bus was lifted off, like the top of a tin can that's just been ripped open. There

injured." While the initial casualty figures were lower than in some previous attacks, such as the train bombings in Madrid in March 2004, the shock of the London bombings reverberated because they occurred in circumstances—and in a city—that are familiar to so many around the world. The first images of the hellish scenes in the London Underground came from cameras on passengers' cell phones, the latest innovation in the grim art of terrorism documentary. While rescuers struggled to recover bodies deep in the tunnels, police became en-





IVAN PEREDONOV—REUTERS; JONATHAN HOROBE—REX FEATURES

meshed in the painstaking forensic work that accompanies a scene of mass murder—checking out claims that a passenger on the bus had been seen fiddling with a bag, examining the chemical fingerprints of the explosives used, looking at tiny, blood-stained body parts for telltale clues.

Initial responsibility was claimed by a little-known group that said it spoke for al-Qaeda, declaring the attacks retaliation for British support of the U.S.-led wars in Afghanistan and Iraq. Two days after the attacks, British police said no arrests in connection with the bombings had been made. But late last week a British official told *TIME* that the investigation is gravitating toward the possibility that as in Madrid, the attacks involved al-Qaeda-linked Moroccans, perhaps drawn from Britain's Moroccan community, coupled with outside guidance and bombmaking help. The official says authorities believe there may be links between the London bombers and those behind the Madrid attacks. "There's a lot of concern that the group is still here," the official says. "It may not presage any imminent attack. Maybe the greater danger is that they go dormant for weeks, if not months. It's a very considerable worry."

The links to the Madrid bombings are tantalizing. London's *Sunday Times* reported that Spanish security sources are said to have warned four months ago that Mustapha Setmariam Nasar, 47, a Syrian, had identified Britain as a likely target and had set up a sleeper cell of terrorists there. Eric Denécé, who heads the French Center of Intelligence Research in Paris, says that "there is some evidence" that Nasar helped plan the Madrid attack, and that "it wouldn't surprise me at all if he's found to have overseen London from afar as well."

According to a confidential report produced the day after the bombing by a private London security firm, Aegis Defense Services Ltd., which was seen and read by Pentagon officials, the team was probably four to six strong, although it is technically feasible that one or two bombers conducted the attacks. A British official says that based on the method of the attacks, "they would have needed quite a number of people, possibly as many as 10." The Aegis report says it is possible that the explosives were "constructed by an experienced bombmaker, possibly coming to the U.K. for that very purpose."

Investigators are also looking into whether Abu Mousab al-Zarqawi, al-Qaeda's top operative in Iraq, may have helped supply explosives for the London bomb-

ers. Meanwhile, a U.S. intelligence source tells *TIME* that last Friday a Pakistani was detained outside London at Stansted Airport, allegedly with a map of the Underground system and the three bombed train stations circled. A British official confirmed that a Pakistani had been arrested but said there was no known connection between the event at Stansted and the bombings. A source close to the interrogation of Abu-Faraj al-Libbi, a Libyan arrested in Pakistan who has been in U.S. custody for six weeks and is suspected of being Osama bin Laden's third in command, says al-Libbi told interrogators about the possibility of attacks in London and had in his possession city and Underground maps of London. U.S. authorities said there was no evidence of an imminent threat against the U.S., but a senior U.S. intelligence official told *TIME* that the FBI and other law-enforcement agencies have stepped up surveillance of possible terrorists or terrorist sympathizers on American soil.

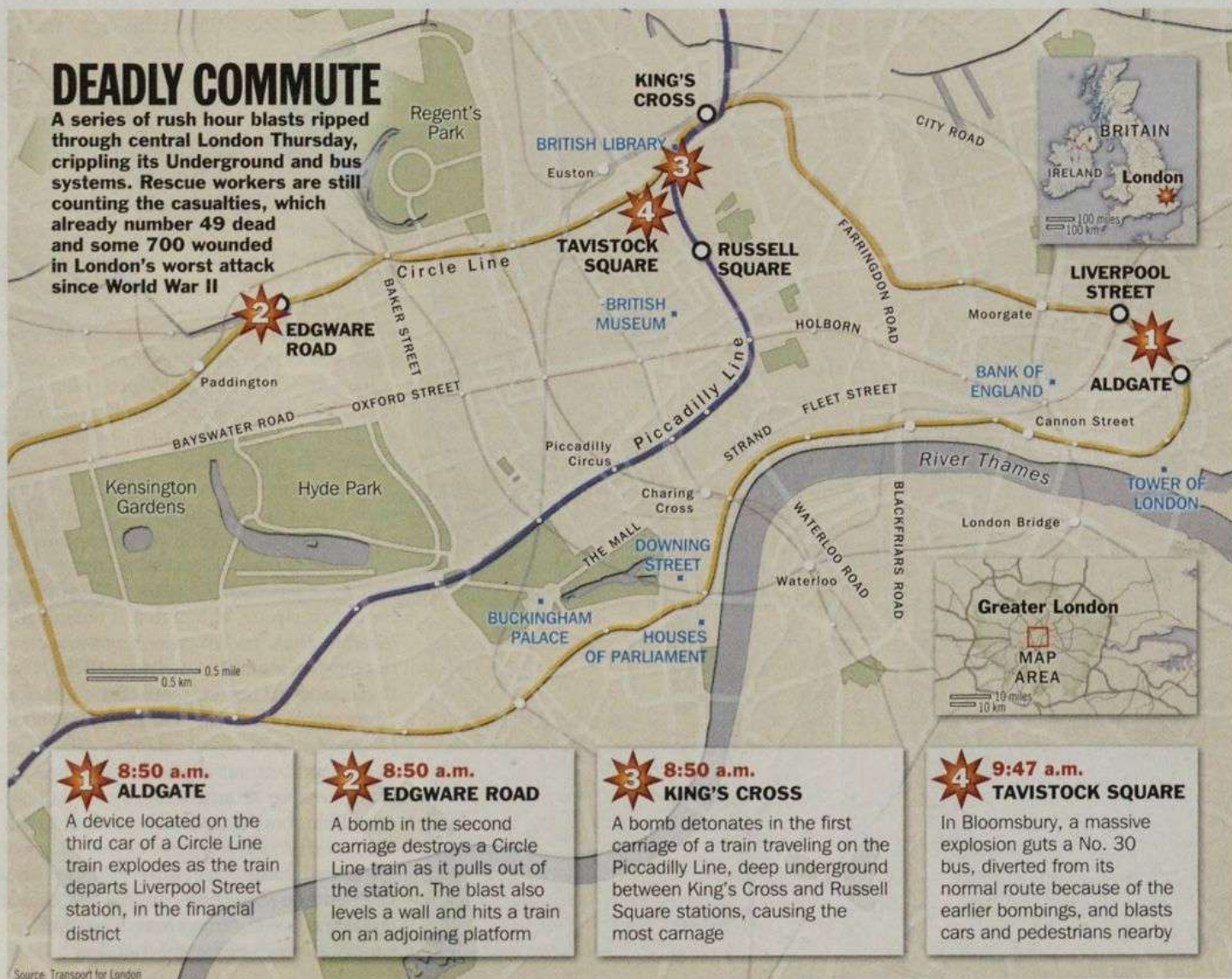
THE BRITISH KNEW IT WAS COMING. THEY didn't know when, they didn't know where, they didn't know how. But ever since Sept. 11, 2001—ever since New York and Bali and Jakarta and Karachi and Riyadh and Casablanca and Madrid and Baghdad were hit by radical Islamic terrorists—

The attacks came in a city that was feeling extraordinarily pleased with itself. Its population growing, its economy booming, reveling in its modern self-image as a tolerantly multicultural place, London was having fun. The weekend before the bombings, the city had hosted the last few days of

Britain's domestic intelligence agency had downgraded its threat alert to the lowest level since Sept. 11, 2001

Londoners had recognized that sooner or later, the bombers would get around to them too. "I don't feel angry," said research student Kevin Benish, 21, as he placed a bunch of lilies on a makeshift shrine outside King's Cross station the next day. "I knew it wasn't a question of if but when something like this would happen."

Wimbledon and a Live 8 concert in Hyde Park with more than 200,000 in attendance. "London," wrote Henry Porter in the *Observer*, "seems to be the hub of the world." And that was three days before the city won the right to hold the Olympics, beating out a field that included the only other cities that have traditionally had global



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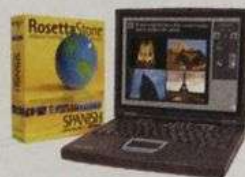
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Then the lights went out. On Thursday morning, Chris Lowry, 17, a lawyer's clerk, was sitting on a Piccadilly Line train outside King's Cross when "a fat blast came from the front end. I actually think I fell out of my seat at first—all I could see was smoke." Eventually, emergency workers moved passengers to the back of the train and up into the station, where Lowry remembers "trails of blood going up the stairways." Nicolas Thioulouse, 27, a French architect, was in a train under Edgware Road station when a bomb exploded on a train on the adjacent track. "I had the feeling I was in a fish tank," says Thioulouse, "seeing people in the opposite car with their faces completely covered by blood." People tried to cheer each another up. A teenage girl had collapsed in tears but had a tissue with the word LIFE printed on it: Thioulouse told her she wouldn't die while she was holding it. Five miles across central London, on a train between Liverpool Street and Aldgate, Michael Henning heard the bomb and then saw "lots of silver"—in reality, shards of glass that sliced up the right side of his face while leaving the left side virtually untouched. "I'm still shaking out the glass," he said on his way out of the Royal London Hospital. "I feel very, very lucky. Within 10 feet, two people must have died."

Two of the bombs—at Aldgate and Edgware Road—were in trains just below the surface, on so-called "cut and cover" lines, so the force of the blast was dissipated into a relatively wide tunnel. Seven people died at Edgware Road and seven at Aldgate. But the bomb on the Piccadilly Line near King's Cross was in one of the Underground's deep tubes, some 100 ft. below the surface. There the blast had nowhere to go, and emergency workers said the scene was hellish. Twenty-one people are known to have died on the train, although as the rescuers searched for more bodies in the sweltering rat-infested tunnels, it was all but certain that the toll would rise. The bus bomb in Bloomsbury came nearly an hour later. Prime Minister Tony Blair was notified of the attacks while at the Gleneagles Hotel in Scotland, where he was chairing the annual meeting of the G-8 group of leading industrial nations. He quickly relayed the news to the other leaders, including President George W. Bush, and then returned to London. "It is important that those engaged in terrorism realize that our determination to defend our values and our way of life is greater than their determination to cause death and

How Tony Blair Found His Groove

When they try to intimidate us, we will not be intimidated. When they seek to change our country or our way of life by these methods, we will not be changed. When they try to divide our people or weaken our resolve, we will not be divided and our resolve will hold firm." There were echoes of Winston Churchill when a grim-faced Tony Blair spoke from Downing Street last Thursday to express outrage and determination in the face of the dreaded attack on London that he had long warned was inevitable.

Blair's detractors condemn him as addicted to packaging and spin, and it's true he's slick at the arts of modern political communication. But

shows an almost ferocious resilience at his core.

Now, in the wake of the bombings, what use will he make of it? An aide, who was more exhausted than his boss, said, "We haven't begun to think about what comes next"—although a controversial bill to require sophisticated ID cards will probably get a terrorism-inspired lease on life. But Blair's final term has been transformed. When he won re-election two months ago—his parliamentary majority was cut from 161 to 67, mostly because of anger over how he oversold the war in Iraq—there was much talk of his becoming a lame duck whose power would quickly drain to his heir apparent, Gordon Brown, the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

That prediction now seems almost comical. The derailing of the European Union constitution by the no votes in France and the Netherlands saved Blair from waging a campaign to ratify it in Britain that he almost certainly would have lost. Blair has managed to turn the ensuing chaos in the E.U. to his advantage, arguing forcefully to Europeans over the heads of their leaders that Britain's lower-regulation, higher-growth model shows a way out of the problems that have made them so dyspeptic. The selection of London last week to host the 2012 Olympics provided Blair with another long-odds win. (Blair was so nervous about the result that he took a walk rather than watch the announcement on TV.) And by focusing the G-8 on Africa and coordinating his goals closely with those of campaigners like Bono and Bob Geldof, Blair has burnished the progressive credentials that his blood brotherhood with George W. Bush over Iraq had obscured.

So far there is no sign Blair will pay a political price for the bombings. A remarkably phlegmatic British public blames al-Qaeda and not his war in Iraq—although future terrorist attacks linked to the insurgency there could change that. After the Olympics win, Blair reportedly joked he would stay PM until 2012 (which Brown would not find funny). Of course, what the political gods give, they can take away. Churchill was thrown out of office just as Britain won the war he had brilliantly led. But a U.S. official who saw Blair and Bush go off for an hour's walk together last Thursday on the grounds of Gleneagles thought he understood why they wanted to. "These guys don't really have peers," he said. "There is almost no one who can really share the pressures of staying at the top." —By J.F.O. McAllister/
Gleneagles



JIM WATSON—AFP/GETTY

DOUBLE DUTY Blair led the response to the attacks while running the G-8 summit

they miss how naturally resolve comes to him. His performance last week was that of a man in full, an act of deftly judged juggling between directing his government's response to the bombings and trying to make sure the G-8 meeting of world leaders he was chairing at Gleneagles, a bucolic resort in Scotland, came to the ambitious conclusion on relieving African poverty that he has been straining to achieve for a year. After the bombings, he plowed through several press conferences, as well as emergency meetings of a Cabinet committee and eleventh-hour bargaining sessions at Gleneagles from which he secured an agreement to double aid to Africa by 2010. He did it all without putting a foot wrong—"on three hours' sleep. That kind of mastery under extreme strain cannot be faked; it



BACK IN ACTION A day after the attacks, a defiant Bush leaves the G-8 summit in Scotland, while resolute London commuters resume their morning routine at the Oxford Circus station. Ten of the city's 12 Underground lines reopened after the bombings

destruction to innocent people," Blair said.

But nagging questions persisted over who, precisely, had bombed London, and how they managed to penetrate the defenses of a city that for years had its guard up against just such attacks. A British source with access to intelligence reports said there were no indications of imminent attack: "There was no sign on the horizon, at all." Indeed, exactly one month earlier, at a regular briefing with corporate executives and managers of critical infrastructure systems, MI5, Britain's domestic intelligence agency, had downgraded its threat alert to the lowest level since Sept. 11, 2001. An aide to Blair, asked about the failure of the security services to detect the plot, said, "There will be a time to ask questions about what happened. But for now we need to let the security services get on with the very big job they have."

An immediate focus of attention was the type of explosives used in the attack—and the nature of those who planted them. Scotland Yard insisted there was no firm evidence the attacks were carried out by suicide bombers and said that each of the bombs on the trains probably contained less than 10 lbs. of explosives. The confidential Aegis report guessed that

each weighed just 5 lbs., small enough to place in a small rucksack. The bombs, police said, were placed on the floor of the train cars. In the case of the bus, shortly after the explosion a *TIME* reporter saw a tall, thin man in a black pin-stripe suit telling police officers, "I think I saw something," and mentioning a man with a rucksack, before the witness was whisked away. Later, passengers told the press they had seen a young man on the bus playing with a bag before the bomb went off. Scotland Yard says only that the high explosives were "not homemade." Roland Jacquard, a French terrorism analyst with close links to the authorities in Paris, told *TIME* that his sources said early tests indicated that the explosives were of "military quality and provenance" and quite unlike the industrial material, stolen from mines, that was used in the Madrid bombings.

Those hunting the bombers are focused on cracking the supply chain of munitions. "We need to know more about how these cells are getting their

explosives," says a U.S. counterterrorism official. One possible source of munitions is Iraq, where insurgents and terrorists such as al-Zarqawi are known to have stockpiles of weapons and explosives. A U.S. intelligence official tells *TIME* that investigators are "trying to see if there's any link in the forensics" between Iraqi explosives and the London bombs. In fact, an Italian intelligence source told *TIME* that British intelligence is looking into an al-Zarqawi connection. "Al-Zarqawi is a potential source since there's an unlimited amount of explosives and munitions in Iraq that he controls," says a second U.S. official. "So it's just a matter of getting it out of Iraq and to the right people."

So, who might those people be? Britain has long had a radical fringe with links to jihadist terrorist groups. In the past few years, British Muslims have been involved in terrorist plots not just in Britain but also in Pakistan and Israel. At the same time, the very openness and multiculturalism on which London prides itself—to say nothing of the relatively tough standards that police



have to satisfy to make a case against political radicals—have for decades made the city a haven for jihadists from all over Europe and beyond.

Not everyone has enjoyed Britain's tolerance. In the years before Sept. 11, 2001, French authorities despaired at what they claimed was the tendency of the British authorities to turn a blind eye to events in "Londonistan." It was commonly known that the British kept radicals such as Abu Hamza al-Masri—formerly the imam of the notorious Finsbury Park mosque—under tight surveillance. But in some quarters there was resentment that simply keeping tabs on radicals while they were in Britain did not stop London from being used as a recruitment and logistics center for operations elsewhere. Last year a self-professed former al-Qaeda associate in Pakistan told *TIME* that Muslim groups in Britain had specifically asked al-Qaeda "not to disturb London or other British cities" out of fear that an attack would "greatly hamper their ideological work."

In recent years, British authorities have taken a harder line on Islamic militants, busting suspected sleeper cells and detaining some radical clerics. Partly as a result of those actions, says Walid Phares, a professor of Middle East studies at Florida Atlantic University, "for the last six months, the tone and the language on [jihadist] websites has changed completely with regard to Great Britain. Once [jihadists] felt that the British are going after them significantly, they decided to go ahead and send the first blast."

As the work of law enforcement got under way, the part of life that is not dictated by the fear of terrorism resumed its rhythms. At Gleneagles, Blair read a statement on aid to Africa that he said offered a "hope that is the alternative to this hatred" represented by terrorism. The leaders also made pledges to raise \$3 billion per year over the next three years for the Palestinian Authority. Some British Muslims expressed worries that they would be blamed for the bombs, but London police said they had heard no specific report of

an incident considered to be a direct reprisal for the bomb attacks.

For that, at least, Londoners of all races and religions were thankful. Gradually, as the sound of sirens faded and the smell of burning dissipated, the least planned, most messy, least lovable and most loved city in the world got on with what, in summer, it does best—preparing for a weekend's gardening, setting up pints of beer, snapping on a spaghetti-strap dress for a night's clubbing. On the steps of St. Pancras church, close to both the King's Cross bomb and the destroyed bus, a card had been placed among the bunches of flowers laid in remembrance of the victims. "The people who did this," it read, "should know that they have failed. They picked the wrong city to pick on."

—Reported by Theunis Bates, Maryann Bird, Jessica Carsen, Andrea Gerlin, Helen Gibson, Lillian Kennett, Adam Smith and Vivienne Walt/London, Timothy J. Burger and Douglas Waller/Washington, Bruce Crumley/Paris, Ghulam Hasnain/Karachi, Jeff Israely/Rome and J.F.O. McAllister/Gleneagles

3 Lessons from LONDON

As investigators unravel the plot, here's what the attacks reveal about how al-Qaeda operates today—and why the bombings may be a sign of things to come **By John Cloud**

THE NAME—AL-QAEDA, THE BASE—hasn't made sense in years, at least not since al-Qaeda training camps were incinerated in the post-9/11 strikes on Afghanistan. But jihadism is an especially centrifugal force, flinging adherents across borders until what we still notionally call al-Qaeda exists everywhere and nowhere, more an impulse than an organization. Men and boys with small lives and big hopes for the afterlife visit jihadist websites, meet like-minded rejects at the local mosque, pay a visit to one of the overseas imams known for radical preaching and then—well, no one can say for sure. Some return home—to Lodi, Calif.; to Casablanca; to London—each the site of recently captured jihadist suspects. Others go to Iraq to join the insurgency. Many are captured and killed; others resolve to sleep for a few years before striking. And so al-Qaeda seems—still—both fearsome and diaphanous.

Those who track jihadists can't tell you where or when the next strike will come, not least because the West's war on terrorism has deprived al-Qaeda's "leaders"—even Osama bin Laden (especially Osama bin Laden)—of the ability to move or communicate effectively. U.S. intelligence officials say 75% of al-Qaeda's top bosses have been killed or captured. Today, says French terrorism expert Roland Jacquard, "the most militant groups are forming on their

own initiative, on the margins of the movement... They certainly aren't going to wait for the fatwas permitting attacks on civilians. They figure the previous ones are all they need." It's a free-for-all.

After London, however—as after Madrid before it and Casablanca before that and Riyadh and Bali—we do know a bit more about the al-Qaeda movement's capabilities and priorities. A clear picture of who carried out the attacks may take days to come into focus. But the location, targets and timing of the 7/7 bombings do, to differing degrees, provide lessons about the nature of the threat posed by al-Qaeda today—and how it's changing. Here are three of the big ones:

Lesson #1 EUROPE IS BURNING

THE ATTACKS ON 7/7 WERE A REMINDER THAT Europe is, more than ever, a center of the threat. That's partly because European nations like Britain have a tradition of welcoming immigrants from North Africa and Pakistan. The children of those immigrants—many of them jobless and ghettoized in insular suburban tracts or city centers—often feel alienated from the ambient permissiveness of London or Paris. Alienated and bored: Peter Bergen, author of *Holy War, Inc.*, wrote in the *New York Times* last week that the unemployment





rate among 16- to 24-year-old Muslim men in Britain is 22%. He cited a British government report leaked to the *Sunday Times* in London last year that estimates between 10,000 and 15,000 British Muslims support al-Qaeda and similar groups.

They are the lumpen jihadists. "Today Europe is facing a Europeanized form of jihad," says Eric Denécé, director of the French Center of Intelligence Research in Paris. "These are young men who were born and grew up in Europe. They look like normal Europeans; they sound like normal Europeans; and they harness this seething anger and sense of righteous outrage in a manner adapted to what they see as jihad in Europe." While there is some evidence that the bombing of four Madrid trains on "3/11"—March 11, 2004—was inspired by seasoned radicals who had been to al-Qaeda's Afghan camps before 9/11, those attacks were perpetrated mostly by Moroccans who had been living in Spain for years.

And yet even after Madrid, Europe has been slow to respond. The office of the European terrorist czar, created after 3/11, has just three employees. "Often we need attacks to get serious," says Stefano Dambuso, Italy's top antiterrorism magistrate until last year. Until recently, the British were notoriously indulgent of hate-spewing imams and the fanatics who worshipped at their mosques. "It took years to convince the British authorities that they had a significant homegrown Islamic threat," says a recently retired FBI counterterrorism official. "I remember being there in 1999, and one of our guys joked, 'If you don't start paying attention to the radical elements in your country, the Queen's going to be living in Ireland.' They didn't think that was very funny." Just in March, the British released a detainee called Abu Qatada, considered the spiritual leader of al-Qaeda in Europe. The British are watching Abu Qatada carefully, but authorities in half a dozen countries would like to question him, and he was indicted by a Spanish antiterrorism judge in 2003.

For the U.S., it's the second-generation European Muslims—most of them European Union citizens—who are a security risk. "As E.U. citizens, they're eligible for U.S. visa waivers, which means they can represent a direct threat to the U.S.," says Robert Leiken of the Nixon Center, a

WRECKAGE The force of the explosion tore the roof off the No. 30 double-decker bus, crowded with rush hour commuters at Tavistock Square

Washington-based foreign policy think tank founded by the former President. "Local groups that are already in place, that grew up in Western Europe and can conduct surveillance for multiple bombings without arousing a great deal of suspicion—this can be an enormous problem." Right now the FBI has no evidence of any hard-core al-Qaeda operatives left in the U.S. But a senior U.S. intelligence official says American law enforcers have ramped up surveillance of what he called "possible facilitators" for terrorists. The official put the number of such "individuals of interest" at fewer than 100. Still, when FBI director Robert Mueller spoke to the Senate Intelligence Committee earlier this year, he was worried about "the potential recruitment of radicalized American Muslim converts ... The process of recruitment is subtle and, many times, self-initiated, and radicalization tends to occur over long periods of time."

Lesson #2

THE ENEMY ADAPTS

TIME, OF COURSE, WORKS TO THE TERRORISTS' advantage. The other lesson underscored by the London bombings is that despite losing their command-and-control structures, the terrorists have adjusted. After Richard Reid's foiled attempt to detonate the bomb in his shoe on an American Airlines flight in December 2001, jihadists have mostly avoided hard targets such as planes and government buildings. Instead they attack nightclubs, hotels—and commuter rails. The newer terrorist network has found that even in a war zone like Afghanistan, spending a little on motorcycles and satellite phones can make killing infidels that much easier.

Bin Laden, who is incommunicado anyway, isn't required to authorize such comparatively minor maleficence but merely to inspire it. "The Old Guard is all gone," says a German security official. "We are no longer dealing with the generation [that trained in Afghanistan], a close group of activists who knew each other. We are now dealing with a generation which has kept a low profile." A French official adds that this generation is "learning without leaving"—training to become jihadists right at home, through videos and the Internet. Some radical propaganda videos are now even shot or subtitled in English so Western Muslims who don't speak Arabic can understand them.

Supervising all this is a far more informal network of radical Islamists who facil-

itate contacts clandestinely from Europe to the Middle East, North Africa and Pakistan. "Previously, the rule always was networks were run by several jihad-hardened veterans of Bosnia, Afghanistan or Chechnya," says Denécé, a former officer in French military intelligence. "Today officials are finding groups with no foreign-trained members, and only one or two external contacts with deeper al-Qaeda roots." Cells from England to Somalia manage their own ops. Consequently, says a European-based U.S. official, "their chances are low of taking over a plane again ... But they can obviously get down into the subway system. If you make yourself a harder target, you push them to softer targets."

It's inevitable that in the wake of the London attacks, authorities in major cities will step up security measures to guard against subway bombings. But it's just as inevitable that the terrorists will shift tactics in response. There is plenty of evidence, for instance, that al-Qaeda cells are interested in getting their hands on a small amount of biological, chemical or radiological weaponry, with the intent of producing a giant death toll from a soft target. Imagine if the London bombs were filled with anthrax or sarin.

Lesson #3

LOOK BEYOND IRAQ

IF THE LONDON ATTACK LIMNED AL-QAEDA'S limitations and strengths, it has not yet helped clarify what role the Iraq war has played in helping or hurting the jihadist movement. We know that some of the Madrid terrorists had watched videotaped messages from Abu Mousab al-Zarqawi, al-Qaeda's leader in Iraq. Did he also help inspire the London attackers? Jihadist groups in Saudi Arabia and other Muslim nations say they have found it easier to lure new recruits because the American invasion has encouraged a climate of social approval for radical Islamism. And it's virtually certain that some terrorists are improving their homegrown skills with live combat training in Iraq. David Kay, who led the CIA's hunt for Iraqi weapons of mass destruction, says European intelligence officials told him at a meeting in May that their nations are seeing "episodic evidence" of jihadists who had returned from Iraq refulgent with anti-American hatred and well-versed in bombmaking. "There is all this opportunity in Iraq for them to learn how to counter our tactics," says a U.S. counterterrorism official.

EUROPE'S WAR ON TERRORISM

A sliver of good news from across the Atlantic: things could be much worse. Since the 2004 bombings in Madrid, authorities across the Continent have ramped up counterterrorism efforts, making hundreds of arrests and foiling several large-scale plots. Here's a rundown of some notable successes. —By Sean Gregory



THE NETHERLANDS

Dutch police in November arrested members of the Hofstad Islamist group after the murder of Theo van Gogh, a Dutch filmmaker critical of Muslims' treatment of women.

CANARY ISLANDS

A Moroccan man with al-Qaeda links was arrested in December for his alleged role in Madrid.

8 SPAIN

Some three dozen Madrid-bombing suspects are in custody. In October 2004 Spanish authorities detained about 30 North Africans connected with a terrorist cell that was planning to attack Spain's national court in Madrid. This June, police arrested 16 terrorism suspects across Spain, including 11 who were allegedly recruited for suicide missions in Iraq and have ties to Iraq terrorism kingpin Abu Mousab al-Zarqawi.

1 BRITAIN

British authorities charged eight citizens last August with conspiracy to launch chemical attacks. One suspect, Dhiren Barot, a purported senior al-Qaeda frontman in Britain, allegedly possessed reconnaissance plans of four U.S. financial institutions that were the focus of a U.S. terrorism alert earlier in the month.

2 GERMANY

An Iraqi and suspected al-Qaeda member, identified only as Ibrahim Mohamed K, right, was arrested in the city of Mainz in January for allegedly planning suicide attacks in Iraq. Authorities say he also tried to buy uranium in Luxembourg.



TORSTEN SILZ—AFP

3 ITALY

In June 2004 police arrested Rabei Osman Sayed Ahmed, a.k.a. Mohamed the Egyptian, right, in Milan. Ahmed had made calls to radical contacts elsewhere in Europe, boasting he was the mastermind of the Madrid strikes.



STEFANO RELANDINI—REUTERS

4 TURKEY

Sixteen suspected members of Ansar al-Islam, a group linked to al-Qaeda, were arrested by Turkish police in Bursa in April 2004 for allegedly preparing to bomb the June 2004 NATO meeting in Istanbul.



JOSEPH BARAK—AFP PHOTO

5 LEBANON

In September 2004 a plot to blow up the Italian embassy in Beirut, above, was foiled when Lebanese authorities arrested 10 people, including al-Qaeda operative Ismail Mohammed al-Khatib. Al-Khatib died of a heart attack in custody.

6 BELGIUM

Belgian police detained Youssef Belhadj, below, on Feb. 1 for his alleged role in the Madrid bombings. Authorities say he could be the al-Qaeda spokesman who claimed responsibility for the attacks on video.



REUTERS

7 FRANCE

In an effort to curb the flow of support for insurgents in Iraq, police swept the cities of Montpellier and Limoges in June, arresting Hamid Bach, a Moroccan who allegedly stockpiled bombmaking materials in his home and tried to enter Iraq a year ago. Police last month detained a 19-year-old man, left, in Vernaison who possessed detonators, chemicals and pictures of Osama bin Laden in his flat.



AFP—GETTY



On the other hand, the roots of Islamic extremism in Europe go back much further than the beginning of the Iraq war. After all, al-Qaeda was originally founded in the 1980s to depose the Saudi monarchy, and that goal remains very important. (Just last week a Qaeda leader was killed in a shoot-out in Riyadh.) In London, North African extremists were preaching at the Finsbury Park mosque

Denécé describes the scores of European terrorists who have ended up in Iraq as “cannon fodder.”

Now that extremists have attacked in both Madrid and London, one hope is that the larger, law-abiding Muslim communities in Europe will more effectively marginalize their radicals. A British intelligence expert says British Muslims seem to be hardening toward jihadists in their midst. Muslim lead-

NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH
Police discuss security measures with Muslim residents near Edgware Road, site of one of the train bombings

The most enduring lesson terrorism experts have learned is that bin Ladenism can't easily be contained

well before 9/11. And France, which has the largest Muslim population in Europe, has battled Muslim extremism for decades. Finally, as Bush Administration officials point out, every jihadist who gets killed in Iraq is one more who won't be plotting in Barcelona or Jakarta or Los Angeles.

ers in Britain—including the new moderate imam who runs Finsbury Park—condemned last week's attacks and appealed for tips to help find the perpetrators.

But the most enduring lesson terrorism experts have learned is that a movement as far-flung as bin Ladenism can't easily be con-

tained. “It's been a constant truth in this discipline that by the time you've figured out what Islamists are up to, they've already moved on to something else,” the French official says. At another point, he says, “We work tirelessly. We use every means at our disposal to discover and avert attacks. And we work as much as possible with our partners.” Sometimes, he adds, the work pays off and attacks are averted; he mentions the bust of a Paris-based cell a couple of years ago. “But when we see what it was these people had in store for us, it makes your hair stand on end. Fortunately, we got that group. It's virtually assured that one day, we will miss another like it.” —Reported by Helen Gibson/London, Bruce Crumley/Paris, Brian Bennett, Timothy J. Burger, Douglas Waller and Adam Zagorin/Washington, Jeff Israely/Rome, Scott MacLeod/Cairo, Nathan Thornburgh/New York and William Boston/Berlin

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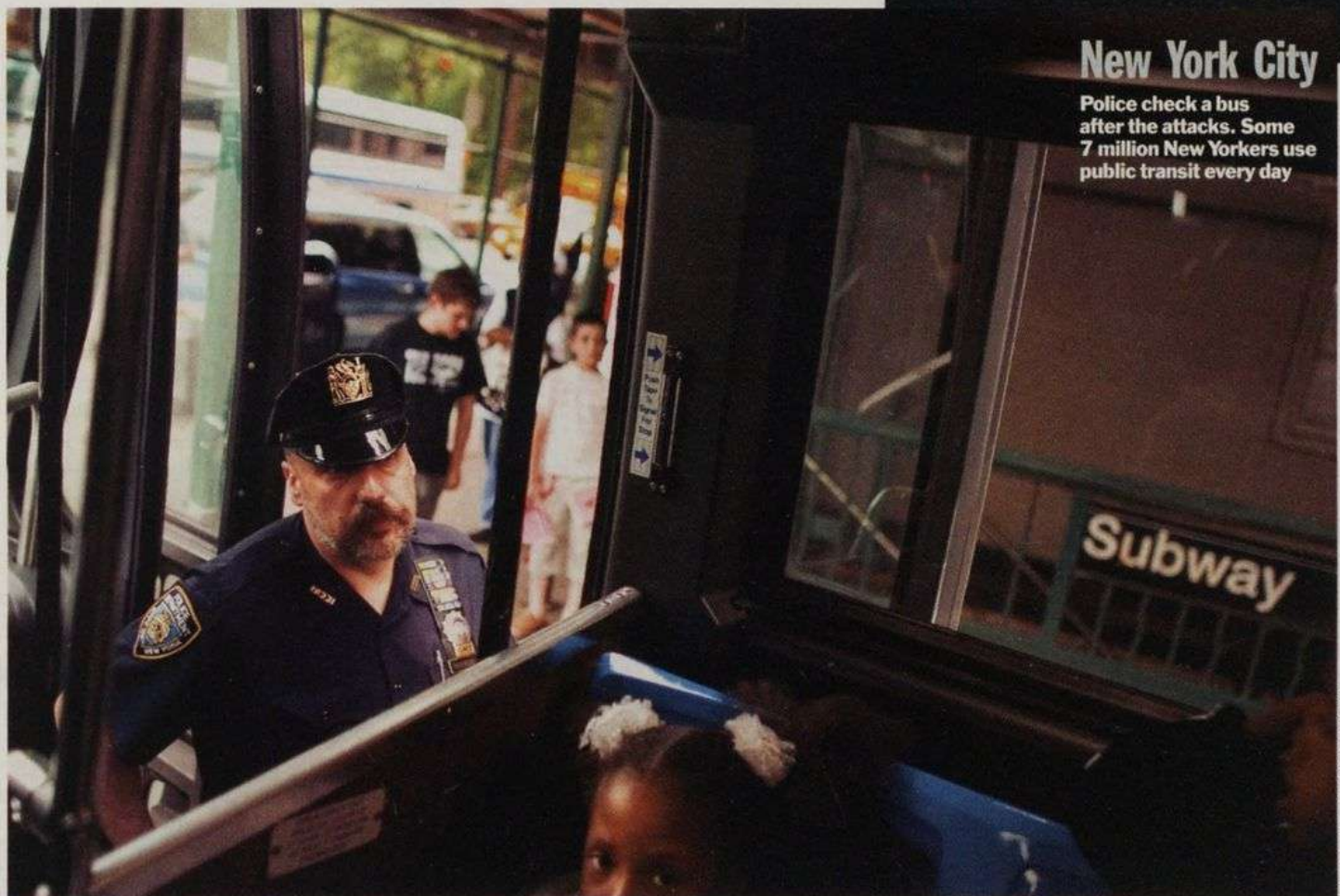
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New York City

Police check a bus after the attacks. Some 7 million New Yorkers use public transit every day



Facing Facts in America

There can't be police on every train forever—but there's still plenty that U.S. cities can do **By Amanda Ripley**

IN AMERICA, SUBWAY BOMBS HAVE BEEN around longer than parking meters. Back when terrorists were called “radicals,” in 1927, two explosions blasted through two midtown New York City stations late one August night, injuring 12. The bombs went off 10 minutes apart; one was strong enough to rip open the sidewalk on the street above. The city lunged into action. All 14,000 police officers were put on bomb duty to protect the city’s water supply and public buildings, reported a *New York Times* article from the time. Scores of New Yorkers carrying bundles were stopped and searched.

Last week, when London’s transit system was wracked by four bombs, New York and other U.S. cities responded again with a mighty show of force. The Coast Guard escorted Staten Island ferryboats. The chief of the New York City police department promised there would be an officer

on every rush hour subway train “for the foreseeable future.” In Washington, cops clutching MP5 submachine guns strode through subway cars, and Capitol police searched tour buses.

The display was appreciated by many, but some found it hard not to wonder what will happen after the police go back to their day jobs. On TV, the usual cast of security experts roundly lamented insufficient funds for mass-transit security. Senator Joseph Biden of Delaware vowed to introduce a bill that would add \$1.1 billion in new money and “make everybody stand up and be counted on it, goddammit.” But without pausing for breath, everyone agreed there is really no way to prevent an attack from happening here. “Surface transportation is a killing ground,” says Brian Michael Jenkins, a terrorism expert with the Rand Corp.

The blasts in London provided a disheartening lesson: crude bomb attacks can

kill dozens, even with 6,000 cameras in the subway system and a populace taught by I.R.A. violence to report suspicious bags. But just because Americans can’t prevent all bombings doesn’t mean they should do nothing—or everything, in feverish, sporadic security binges. “We should all take a deep breath,” says Stephen Flynn, a homeland-security expert at the Council on Foreign Relations. “There is an ongoing threat, and we need a sustained level of involvement.”

Since the 1995 sarin-gas attacks in the Tokyo subway and the 2004 train bombings in Madrid, some U.S. cities have quietly made smart improvements to their transit systems. Hundreds of police are now equipped with handheld radiation detectors. They do flag the occasional chemotherapy patient, leading to at least a couple of unfortunate strip searches in New York City, but that means the devices are working.

At least 15 Washington stations also have chemical sensors. That leaves some 30 stations unprotected, and the sensors are still not perfect. But they are a good—and expensive—part of a larger surveillance strategy. If



JAY L. CLENNIN—POLARIS FOR TIME

a sensor goes off, Metro officials check out the platform using closed-circuit video. They scan for odd packages or riders showing signs of illness. The idea is to identify a problem—fast—so evacuation can begin. That's because while a train bombing is bad, a biological, chemical or radiation attack on a train is an epidemic snaking through a city via a web of underground tunnels.

Washington is among the first U.S. cities to run crowds of regular people through a mass evacuation. After the July 4 fireworks show, Washington officials tested their evacuation plan by clearing 540,000 people out of the National Mall in an hour. Still, the best defense, according to many security experts, is a civilian offense. Well before the London attacks, many cities had been recruiting riders as watchdogs. IF YOU SEE SOMETHING, SAY SOMETHING, posters remind passengers in New York City and Los Angeles. Last week Mayor Richard Daley deputized the people of Chicago: "If someone is wearing a winter coat in the subway, if you see someone dropping a package, it's better to call 911. That's all you have to do."

Of course, London officials had been making the same entreaties—for decades. And the campaign had gained new urgency with the Madrid bombings. Last week we were reminded that the populist strategy has its limitations. And so, the day after the bombings, London introduced controversial body-scan machines at the entrances to some subway stations. The machines see through clothing and detect anything that interferes with solar radiation reflected by people's bodies. But it will cost tens of mil-

Washington

Police roamed the Metro with one of the best-known bomb-detection devices: dogs

lions of dollars to outfit every tube station. And it will, of course, do nothing to protect the sprawling bus system.

Most counterterrorism experts don't think high-tech bomb-detection solutions will ever work for public transit. Trains and buses are useful precisely because they are

not yet made clear. "That kind of road map is still missing out of Washington," says Daniel Prieto, research director of the Homeland Security Partnership Initiative at Harvard University. Sixteen times as many Americans take public transit every day as take planes. Does that mean the spending ought to shift to those riders? On Dec. 31, the Department of Homeland Security was supposed to provide Congress with a strategic plan for transit security that would guide budget decisions. Six months have gone by, and still no plan.

In the meantime, says Tom Kelly, spokesman for New York City's transit system, it's a constant struggle to steer clear of expensive gadgetry that doesn't work. For example: "One of the first things everybody said after 9/11 is that you have to run out and buy those bomb-resistant wastebaskets [for subway platforms]," says Kelly. "But then you realize that the blast goes up. So somebody on the platform wouldn't die, but somebody on the sidewalk above would."

Sometimes simple ideas make more sense. The day of the London bombings, New York officials cut cell-phone service in tunnels leading into the city—in case anyone was planning to detonate a bomb with a cell phone. Once we accept that some attacks are inevitable, we can do sensible things to limit the damage and disruption—like using blast-proof glass in buses. Even things like emergency lighting can save lives. In London, it took more than an hour to clear the Underground. Many could not get out

Once we accept that some attacks are inevitable, we can do sensible things to limit the damage and disruption

convenient, fast and cheap—and therefore hard to secure. That's why the oft repeated complaint that the government spends far more on aviation security than on transit is a bit of an oversimplification. It's true that the Feds have spent \$18 billion on protecting planes and only \$250 million exclusively on transit since 9/11. But that's partly because aviation is much easier to secure. And it's also because local officials have always picked up more of the costs for transit. When Homeland Security Secretary Michael Chertoff was asked if he would push to raise transit funding after the London bombings, he demurred.

Indeed, it's hard to know how much we should spend until we decide on our priorities for protecting the nation's transport system—something Chertoff's department has

of cars or navigate pitch-black tunnels.

"You have to broaden your horizons and not think of security as exclusively preventive," says Jenkins of the Rand Corp. It is a complicated idea, quite different from airplane security. But it is one we have had plenty of time to learn.

Rudy Giuliani, former New York City mayor turned high-end security consultant, happened to be eating breakfast in a London hotel when the bombs went off. He praised the calm, professional response he saw on the streets. But no part of him was surprised: "The attack was exactly what we were expecting back in the mid-'90s." —*Reported by Jessica Carsen/London, John Flowers, Stephen Handelman and Nathan Thornburgh/New York, Noah Isackson/Chicago, Laura A. Locke/San Francisco and Mark Thompson/Washington*

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Why Iraq Has Made Us Less Safe ...

SIR IVOR ROBERTS, BRITAIN'S AMBASSADOR TO ITALY, DECLARED last September that the "best recruiting sergeant for al-Qaeda" was none other than the U.S. President, George W. Bush. With the American election entering its final furlongs, he added, "If anyone is ready to celebrate the eventual re-election of Bush, it is al-Qaeda." The remarks, made at an off-the-record conference, were leaked in the Italian press, and Sir Ivor, facing the displeasure of his Foreign Office masters for committing the sin of candor, disowned the comments. But now, as the soot settles in the London Underground, the words hang again in the air.

It is, of course, bad manners to point the finger at anyone but those responsible for the killings in London. They shed the blood; they must answer for it. But as the trail of bodies that began with the first bombing of the World Trade Center in 1993 continues to lengthen, we need to ask why the attacks keep coming. One key reason is that Osama bin Laden's "achievements" in standing up to the American colossus on 9/11 have inspired others to follow his lead. Another is that American actions—above all, the invasion and occupation of Iraq—have galvanized still more Muslims and convinced them of the truth of bin Laden's vision.

The conflict between radical Islam and the West, like all ideological struggles, is about competing stories. The audience is the global community of Muslims. America portrays itself as a benign and tolerant force that, with its Western partners, holds the keys to progress and prosperity. Radical Islamists declare that the universe is governed by a war between believers and World Infidelity, which comes as an intruder into the realm of Islam wearing various masks: secularism, Zionism, capitalism, globalization. World Infidelity, they argue, is determined to occupy Muslim lands, usurp Muslims' wealth and destroy Islam.

Invading Iraq, however noble the U.S. believed its intentions, provided the best possible confirmation of the jihadist claims and spurred many of Europe's alienated Muslims to adopt the Islamist cause as their own. The evidence is available in the elaborate underground railroad that has brought hundreds of European Muslims to the fight in Iraq. And the notion that the West would enhance its security by occupying Iraq has proved utterly illusory. Coalition forces

in Iraq face daily attacks from jihadists not because Saddam Hussein had trained a cadre of terrorists—we know there was no pre-existing relationship between Baghdad and al-Qaeda—but because the U.S. invasion brought the targets into the proximity of the killers.

Those who bombed the Madrid commuter lines last year were obsessed with Iraq. They delighted in the videotape that showed Iraqis rejoicing alongside the bodies of seven Spanish intelligence agents who were killed outside Baghdad in November 2003; they spoke of the need to punish Spain (their adoptive country) for supporting America; they recruited others to fight in the insurg-

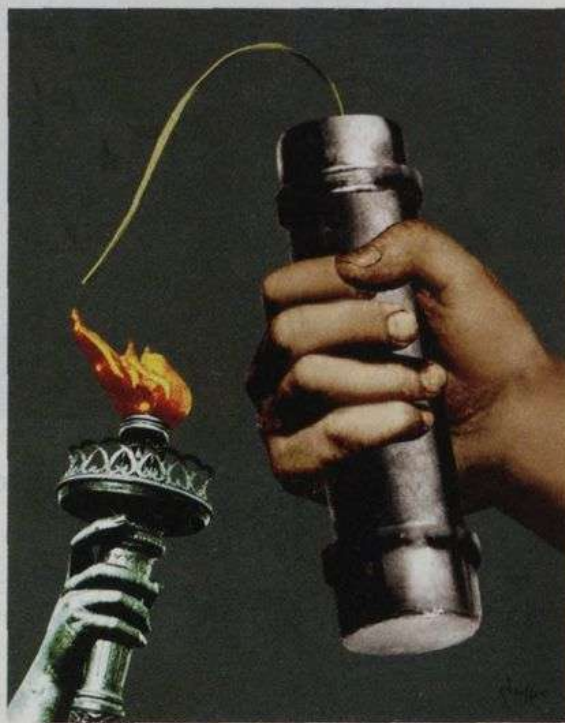
ency. They began work on their plot the day after hearing an audiotaped bin Laden threaten "all the countries that participate in this unjust war [in Iraq]—especially Britain, Spain, Australia, Poland, Japan and Italy." It had been the first time Spain had been mentioned in an al-Qaeda hit list.

We may learn that the London bombers were, like the Madrid crew, a bunch of self-starter terrorists with few or no ties to bin Laden. U.S. and partner intelligence services have done such a good job running to ground members of the original group that there may be no connection with the remnants of al-Qaeda's command on the Afghanistan-Pakistan border. We may also learn that the killers belong to a network being built by Abu Mousab al-Zarqawi, who has emerged in Iraq as bin Laden's heir apparent.

Or we may find that the bombings were engineered by returnees

from Iraq. Muslims from Britain, France, Germany and elsewhere—along with several thousand from Arab countries—have traveled to Iraq to fight in what has become a theater of inspiration for the jihadist drama of faith. A handful are known to have trickled back to Europe already. Western intelligence services fear that more are on the way and will pose a bigger danger than the returnees from Afghanistan in the 1980s and '90s, the global jihad's first generation of terrorists. The anxiety is justified; the fighters in Iraq are, as the CIA has observed, getting better on-the-job training than was available in al-Qaeda's camps in Afghanistan.

Britain has been on al-Qaeda's target list since the group's earliest days in the 1990s; the country's appointment with terror was ensured. But now, because of the invasion of Iraq, it faces a longer and bloodier confrontation with radical Islam, as does the U.S. America has shown itself to be good at hunting terrorists. Unfortunately, by occupying Iraq, it has become even better at creating them. ■



Benjamin is co-author of The Next Attack: The Failure of the War on Terror and a Strategy for Getting It Right, to be published this fall

Charles Krauthammer

... Why That's Ridiculous

FOR THE NEXT DECADE, WHENEVER THERE IS A TERRORIST ATTACK anywhere in the world, there will be those blaming it on America: if only America had not been distracted from the war on terrorism by the war in Iraq, if only America had not stirred Muslim resentment and increased al-Qaeda recruitment by invading Iraq.

Nonsense. The "distraction" argument is the most obvious nonsense. What exactly is the U.S. not doing in the war on terrorism that it would be doing if it weren't in Iraq? We are supporting a fiercely antiterrorist democratic government in Afghanistan, hunting al-Qaeda in the impossible terrain on the Pakistani frontier, coordinating with just about every secret service in the world to disrupt terrorist communications, movement and funding. What is it about Iraq that "distracts"?

As for the recruitment claim, when was the seminal period of al-Qaeda recruitment—indeed, the period during which it created its entire worldwide infrastructure? The 1990s. No invasion of Iraq. No invasion of Afghanistan. The Clinton years saw the most open, accommodating, apologetic U.S. foreign policy since World War II. In fact, the 1990s was the decade of Muslim rescue: the U.S. intervened militarily, and decisively, to save three Muslim peoples—the Bosnians, the Kosovars and the Kuwaitis—from conquest and catastrophe. Yet it was precisely during that era of good feeling that al-Qaeda not only recruited for but also conceived, planned and set in motion the worst massacre of Americans in history. So much for the connection between American perfidy and anti-American terrorism.

Al-Qaeda always invents some excuse, some historical injury to justify its barbarism. Today Iraq, yesterday Palestine and, when all else fails, Andalusia, a bin Laden staple that refers to the Muslim loss of Spain to Ferdinand and Isabella (in 1492!). Various *casus belli* are served up as conditions change. Only the gullible and the appeasers buy them. Now we're told that the Iraq invasion has increased al-Qaeda recruiting.

The first thing to be said is that no one knows. Unlike the Bolsheviks, al-Qaeda does not hand out numbered party-registration cards. But let's assume, for the sake of argument, that there are Muslims energized by Iraq—who were not energized by Western colonialism, American imperialism, Hollywood decadence, the Roosevelt-Saud alliance, the Afghan war, Zionism, feminism or

other alleged outrages against Islam. They were living contentedly, tending their shoe shop in Riyadh, and all of a sudden they discovered the joys of jihad and the lure of heavenly posthumous sex awaiting them at the other end of a suicide bombing.

The fact is that the war on terrorism is a very long war. It is not decided by a battle here or there. It would not have been won by stopping in Afghanistan and spending the rest of our lives going cave to cave looking for bin Laden and his henchmen. Kill him and shut the cave, yet jihadism would continue.

It would continue because it is a sickness incubated within

Arab/Islamic culture, a toxic combination of repression, corruption, intolerance and fanaticism, fed by tyrannical regimes eager to deflect popular anger from themselves onto the American infidel. Until that political culture changes fundamentally, jihadism will thrive.

Transforming that political culture begins with the liberation of Iraq. Not just replacing a murderous thug regime with a popularly elected, pluralistic government but also creating a catalyst for similar transformations elsewhere. We have already seen such an effect in Lebanon—a democratic uprising that even Druze leader Walid Jumblatt, no friend of the U.S., admitted was a domino effect from Iraq. Similarly, Iraq's transformation has helped advance women's suffrage in Kuwait, competitive elections in Egypt and even democratic stirrings in so inhospitable a place as Syria.

On 9/11, the U.S. was rudely injected into a Muslim civil war—the jihadists are intent on conquering the entire region and re-establishing an ancient caliphate—except that only the jihadist side was really fighting. By taking the fight to the Arab/Islamic heartland, the U.S. has forced Muslims to commit. The most remarkable effect of the wars to liberate Afghanistan and Iraq is that, whereas on 9/11 we stood alone against the terrorists, today there are two large and energized Muslim populations—with legitimate governments building armed forces—engaged in the same struggle against jihadism as we are.

It is those allies who are critical in ultimately winning the war on terrorism. The terrorists may have recruited their new Atta, now splattered on the walls of the Baghdad mosque he has suicide-bombed. We have recruited tens of millions of Afghan and Iraqi Muslims—with Lebanese and others to follow—opposing that Atta as they attempt to build decent, moderate, tolerant societies.

I'll take our recruits.





Tim McGirk/Kabul

How the Shepherd Saved the SEAL

Exclusive: The tale of an Afghan's amazing rescue of a wounded U.S. commando

A CRACKLE IN THE brush. That's the sound the Afghan herder recalls hearing as he walked alone through a pine forest last month. When he looked up, he saw an American commando, his legs and shoulder bloodied. The commando pointed his gun at the Afghan. "Maybe he thought I was a Taliban," says the shepherd, Gulab. "I remembered hearing that if an American sticks up his thumb, it is a friendly gesture. So that's

what I did." To make sure the message was clear, Gulab lifted his tunic to show the American he wasn't hiding a weapon. He then propped up the wounded commando, and together the pair hobbled down the steep mountain trail to Sabari-Minah, a cluster of adobe-and-wood homes—crossing, for the time being, to safety.

What Gulab did

not know is that the commando he encountered was part of a team of Navy SEALs that had been missing for four days after being ambushed by Taliban insurgents during a reconnaissance mission in northeastern Afghanistan. An initial search mission to find the missing SEALs ended in disaster on June 28, when a Chinook helicopter carrying 16 service members was shot down over Kunar province, killing

everyone aboard, in one of the deadliest attacks so far on U.S. forces in Afghanistan. Since then, the bodies of two of the missing SEALs have been recovered; another is still classified as missing, though the Taliban claims he was captured and beheaded.

One member of the team did survive. Though the military has not released the name of the SEAL (the U.S. military seldom gives out the names of its special-operations personnel), TIME pieced together his story on the basis of briefings with U.S. military officials in Afghanistan plus an exclusive account of how Gulab, an Afghan herdsman, rescued the wounded commando. What emerges is the tale of a courageous U.S. fighter facing





BAHAIAT GUL—EPA

THE SEARCH: A U.S. Special Forces officer, left, surveys the terrain of Kunar province, where a U.S. helicopter went down last month; above, Army troops set up camp after a patrol in Kunar on July 1



TRIBUTE: A memorial at Fort Campbell, Ky., honors the Chinook crew killed in the search for Dietz, left, with wife Maria, and three other SEALs

impossible odds in unfamiliar terrain, stalked by the enemy and stripped of everything but his gun and his will to survive. But it is also a story of mercy and fraternity, showing that even in the war-scorched landscape of the Afghan mountains, little shoots of humanity sometimes have a chance to grow.

The clashes in Kunar province have highlighted a worrying surge in violence in Afghanistan, where 15,000 U.S. troops are based. Several months ago, U.S. and Afghan officials claimed the Taliban was a spent force. But the Islamist fighters and their al-Qaeda allies have sprung back with fresh recruits, new weaponry and advanced bombmaking skills passed on to them by terrorists in Iraq, officials in Kabul say.

It was in response to signs of a mounting threat from

Taliban fighters that the four-man commando team found itself in the Afghan forests of Kunar province on June 28, maneuvering under low clouds and a drenching rain. The mission, code-named Operation Redwing, was to find and engage the enemy. But in late afternoon, the commandos sent back a one-line message to the "Ark," a coalition-forces operations room in Kabul. Accompanied by a warning chime, it read, "Troops in contact." Translation: a fire fight was under way.

That was the SEALs' last message. The tracking devices each carried went dead, possibly because the men ditched their heavy rucksacks so they could move unburdened, a U.S. official says. Within minutes of receiving the message, eight commandos and eight crewmen of the 160th Special Operations Aviation

Regiment piled into an MH-47 Chinook helicopter and sped out to help the trapped men.

According to accounts provided to U.S. commanders by the surviving Navy SEAL, the commando team had come under fierce attack from a large group of Taliban fighters, who pounded their location with rocket-propelled grenades, mortars and a steady hail of small-arms fire. The clatter of the approaching Chinook may or may not have been audible to the SEALs, but the Taliban surely heard it. A second band of fighters turned and took a bead on the chopper, probably with a rocket-propelled grenade, and in what a U.S. official calls "a pretty lucky shot," knocked it out of the sky.

Now the four SEALs were truly alone. With night falling and the fog settling, they managed to slip through the Taliban fighters. Crawling and scrambling, they headed toward the high ridges, and the Taliban—who had them outnumbered, probably 5 to 1—gave chase.

U.S. officials say the commandos kept up a running fire fight with their pursuers for more than two miles. The known survivor recalls seeing two of his friends shot. At one point he blacked out, possibly from a mortar round landing close by. When he regained consciousness, two of his teammates—Petty Officer 2nd Class Danny Dietz, 25, and Lieutenant Michael Murphy, 29—were dead, and a third had vanished in the darkness and fog. The surviving SEAL dragged himself at least another mile up into the mountains. It was there he was found four days later by Gulab the shepherd.

After taking the SEAL to Sabari-Minah, Gulab called a village council and explained that the American needed protection from Taliban hunters. It was the SEAL's good fortune that the villagers were

Pashtun, who are honor-bound never to refuse sanctuary to a stranger. By then, said Gulab, "the American understood that we were trying to save him, and he relaxed a bit."

The Taliban was not so agreeable. That night the fighters sent a message to the villagers: "We want this infidel." A firm reply from the village chief, Shinah, shot back. "The American is our guest, and we won't give him up as long as there's a man or a woman left alive in our village." As a precaution, the villagers moved the injured commando out of Gulab's house and hid him in a stable overnight, until it was safe for Gulab to make the six-hour trek down to the U.S. base at Asadabad and report that the SEAL—by then the subject of an intense search—was alive. Sometime later, Gulab went back to his village and then returned to Asadabad with the commando, this time reuniting the wounded and weary SEAL with his jubilant comrades.

The relief at recovering the missing commando has been tempered by the heavy loss of American life—and the knowledge that more fighting lies ahead. The Taliban's offensive shows no sign of waning and is apparently aimed at sabotaging September's parliamentary elections. U.S. Colonel Don McGraw, director of operations of the Combined Forces Command in Kabul, says that in the chaos of Afghanistan today, it is hard to distinguish among what is the work of the Taliban, drug traffickers and criminal gangs.

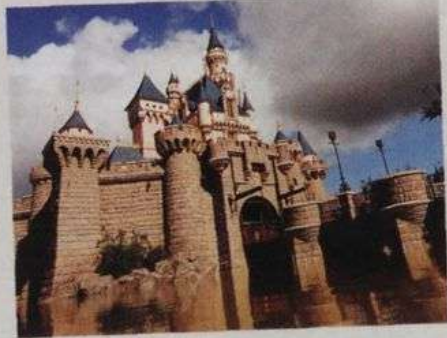
It is a testament to the persistent insecurity in Afghanistan that Gulab now fears that his act of compassion may mean his death warrant. After returning the SEAL, he went back to grab his family and flee before the Taliban would come round seeking revenge. In the mountains of Kunar, fear is rising again. —With reporting by **Muhib Habibi/Asadabad**

DISNEY'S GREAT LEAP

Unfazed by piracy and bureaucracy, Mickey & Co. are betting they can win the hearts of 1.3 billion people. The first step: a new theme park in Hong Kong

By **MICHAEL SCHUMAN** HONG KONG
and **JEFFREY RESSNER** LOS ANGELES

MAIN STREET U.S.A. AT THE NEW Hong Kong Disneyland looks exactly like the one most Americans remember from their childhood, but it won't taste the same. The classic Disney thoroughfare of quaint buildings and gas streetlights has been lovingly re-created from the original theme park Walt Disney built in Anaheim, Calif., which opened 50 years ago this week. But Walt's vision of idyllic small-town America now has a surprisingly un-Midwestern twist. Inside one Victorian building is Main Street's first Chinese restaurant, the Plaza Inn, crafted as a stylish tea shop from early 20th century Shanghai. The interior has traditional landscapes of the Chinese countryside painted on the walls. The murals have been based on the Disney animated movie *Mulan*, which was inspired by a Chinese legend. Soon the workers in white hard hats, who are still screwing the final bolts in



MAGIC KINGDOM FAR EAST The park's castle, based on the one in Anaheim, Calif.

China. The company debuted there in the late 1930s, when the cartoon *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs* was screened in Shanghai. Today Disney sells Mickey Mouse gear through 1,100 Disney Corner outlets, and it wants to double that number over the next year. Disney movies and TV programs, like the popular *Dragon Club* series, appear on local television.

With 24 hours of programming a week, Disney claims to be the largest foreign

place, will hang fish-shaped Chinese lanterns. Dim sum is on the menu, as is seafood fried rice. "It's turn-of-the-century America, with a Disney overlay, with a Chinese overlay," says Tom Morris, one of the park's chief "imagineers"—Disney lingo for creative designers. "You can go to different

HONG KONG

The new Disneyland introduces Mickey, with a bit of Chinese flavor

places and different times."

Hong Kong Disneyland is taking the Walt Disney Co. to a new place: the wonderful world of China. The \$3.6 billion park, scheduled to open Sept. 12, is Disney's boldest attempt to make Mickey Mouse as well known as Chairman Mao in the burgeoning Chinese market. With 1.3 billion increasingly wealthy people—290 million of them under 14, Disney's prime audience—China is the Magic Kingdom for a consumer company, and Disney wants to sell them everything from Mickey Mouse toys to animated movies to kids' magazines. "We know we have an addressable market just crying out for Disney products," Walt Disney International president Andy Bird recently told investors.

Disney is no stranger to



MICKEY 101 Theme-park employees learn Chinese names for Disney characters

INTO CHINA

provider of films for Chinese TV. Disney's wholesome fare has given the company a leg up on getting its movies shown in Chinese cinemas. In 1995 *The Lion King* became one of the first Western films to premiere in theaters since the communists took over China in 1949. More than 15 other movies have followed, including *The Incredibles* and *National Treasure*—an impressive record, given that Beijing allows only 20 foreign films to be shown in the country each year. Disney on Ice has been performed in Beijing, Guangzhou and other cities since 1996. The company is even developing a new live-action film reminiscent of *Snow White* in which a young woman in 1880s China is protected by seven Shaolin fighting monks instead of the familiar Happy, Dopey and Doc.

It's an impressive list but still a Jiminy Cricket-size business. Bureaucratic red tape and rampant piracy in China have stymied much of the profitmaking potential of the Mouseketeers. Disney has been unable to bring in its Disney Channel because of restrictions on media ownership. Legitimate Disney DVDs cost up to 10 times as much as knock-offs, restricting sales to a trickle. A hot title like *Finding Nemo* sold a scant quarter of a million or so genuine DVDs in China. (By comparison, *Nemo* sold nearly 15 million DVDs in the U.S. and Canada during its first two weeks alone.) The company, as a result, has lobbied the Chinese government to crack down on piracy.

Disney has also had the occasional misstep in China. In 1996 Beijing blocked the company's films after Disney backed Martin Scorsese's *Kundun*, which dramatized the life of the Dalai Lama and China's invasion of Tibet. (Beijing considers Tibet an integral part of China.) *Mulan*, which tells the story of a girl who fought in the Chinese emperor's army in place of her crippled father, was originally rejected for showings in China. Hollywood executives saw that as retaliation for the political incorrectness of *Kundun*, but an anonymous Chinese official quoted by the country's Xinhua news agency blandly attributed it to "a complicated issue." When *Mulan* finally hit Chinese theaters in 1999, it flopped at the box office, reportedly in part because the story was too Westernized. Although Disney doesn't reveal specific figures on its China business, a former executive who wished to remain anonymous

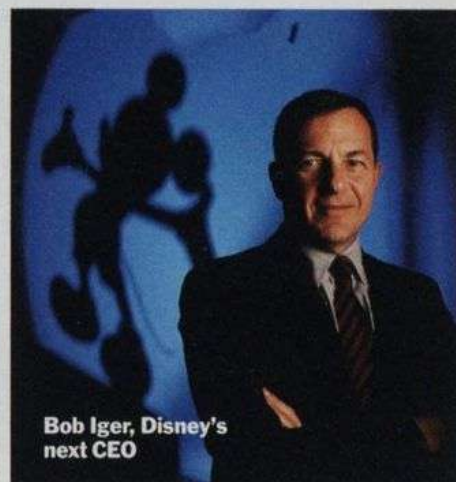


WHERE'S DONALD? Dancers rehearse the *Mulan* segment of one of the park's shows

says, "They're not doing any meaningful business at this point."

Incoming chief executive Robert Iger badly wants to change that. Unlike his predecessor, Michael Eisner, who never seemed comfortable with international expansion—"Going to China and the Far East might as well have been Mars," the anonymous former exec says of Eisner—

Iger has made boosting Disney's overseas revenues a priority. China is a personal Iger favorite. He has made numerous visits, lunched with senior leaders and even dropped in for a movie at a Shanghai cinema. It was so modern, Iger says, "I might as well have been in a multiplex in Indiana."



Bob Iger, Disney's next CEO

INTERVIEW

Mouse in Chief

Disney CEO-elect Robert Iger, who has spearheaded the company's move into China, spoke with TIME's Jeffrey Rensner. Excerpts:

What are Disney's China plans?

Our primary targets would be development of a park on the mainland, launching the Disney Channel and building our presence on new media platforms such as broadband and cell phones. And, of course, more Disney movies.

Do your movies make money in China?

It's still modest. There are ticket-pricing issues, a small number of screens, limited release dates and a revenue-sharing model that's fairly limited in terms of what we can make. Over time, the business will improve significantly.

Has there been headway on rampant DVD piracy?

There's some progress. The government seems committed—at least in spirit—to doing something about it. Now it's important for the spirit to be put into action. I think it will come. But it's not there yet.

What will it take?

Pirates need to be shut down and held accountable. There need to be more channels, more mass retail, more legitimate video, more theaters and more films released in the market. That would go a long way.

What lessons did you take from Disneyland Paris?

In Hong Kong we built a park that made much more sense economically. And clearly a variety of aspects are respectful of local culture.

So no Pirates of the Caribbean ride?

Not yet. But give it time. ■

With so much on the line, a successful Hong Kong Disneyland is crucial. Executives hope the park will pave the way for the company's DVDs, TV shows, toys and other businesses to thrive in China by acting as a huge roller-coaster-filled advertisement for the Disney brand. "At the highest level, Hong Kong Disneyland is a beachhead for the Walt Disney Co. in China," says Jay Rasulo, president of Disney's theme parks and resorts.

Disney's record with overseas theme parks, however, has been mixed. Tokyo Disneyland has been a smash, with 25 mil-

characters. Mulan will have her own pavilion in the garden, designed like a Chinese temple. Mickey even has a new red-and-gold Chinese suit to wear. Restaurants boast local fare, such as Indian curries, Japanese sushi and Chinese mango pudding served in containers shaped like Mickey Mouse heads.

The park's designers brought in a feng shui master, who rotated the front gate, repositioned cash registers and ordered boulders set in key locations to ensure the park's prosperity. He even chose the park's "auspicious" opening date. New construc-

airlifted from the U.S. Imagineers used Walt Disney's original designs for the first Disneyland in Anaheim as a starting point. Many Disney classics are there, including a fairy-tale Sleeping Beauty Castle and a Space Mountain roller coaster. Will this slice of Americana appeal to the Chinese? Disney executives think so. The Chinese "have heard so much about the parks around the world, and they want to experience the same thing," says Don Robinson, managing director of Hong Kong Disneyland. Disney may be catching China at just the right time: Chinese consumers want to connect with the global pop culture that poverty and communist dictate had long kept out of reach. The Chinese, says Kevin Wong, a tourism economist at Hong Kong Polytechnic University, "want to come to Disney because it is American. The foreignness is part of the appeal."

But the park's success isn't a sure thing. Disney faces a special hurdle in China. Until a few years ago, hardly anyone knew Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck even existed. Disney characters were banned for nearly 40 years after Mao's takeover. Now Chinese kids are familiar with the classic characters—in part from pirated DVDs—but their knowledge of Disney lore is limited. "This is the first market where we've opened a park in which we don't have a long-term relationship with our guests," says Rasulo.

Even before its opening, Disney is plotting to expand. According to Rasulo, Disney has been in discus-

sions with government officials in China to bring a Disneyland to the mainland, perhaps to Shanghai. Executives are already preparing new attractions for Hong Kong, such as an updated version of the popular racing ride Autopia, due to open in mid-2006. On the drawing board are plans to nearly double the park's capacity and possibly add a second park. "We're in for a long-term commitment," says Robinson. "It's not like just opening an office and selling a product. We have a castle." With all those grand plans, Disney realizes that the route to success in the world's most populous country is still blocked by a few Chinese walls. "Our eyes are wide open to the fact that, while China is very exciting for us in terms of potential, it's filled with great challenges," Iger says. Disney is wishing on a red star and hoping all its dreams come true. ■



lion visitors a year, but Euro Disney, based near Paris, has been a financial sinkhole. Earlier this year, Euro Disney finalized a \$2 billion restructuring plan, which included new capital and loan concessions, to rescue the operation. Among the park's problems have been cultural faux pas that have turned off its European audience. When Euro Disney opened, for example, restaurants wouldn't serve wine, an affront even to the French soil it was built on.

Disney made sure not to repeat those mistakes in Hong Kong. "We've come at it with an American sensibility, but we still appeal to local tastes," says John Sorenson, one of Hong Kong Disneyland's landscape architects. Fantasyland has a garden where photo-happy tourists can always find Mickey, Minnie and other popular

CHINA

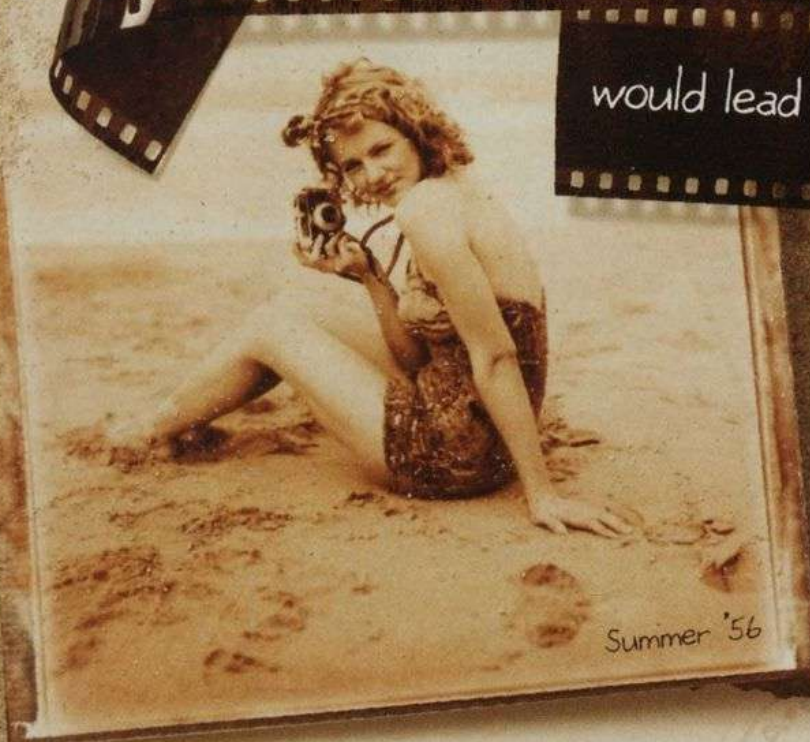
In Guangzhou, children at one of Disney's 1,100 Chinese outlets eye Mickey Mouse mugs

tion was often begun with a traditional good-luck ceremony featuring a carved suckling pig. (Ironically, Disney kicked up trouble not by being too American but by being too Chinese. Disney offered to serve shark-fin soup at banquets, but the local favorite got yanked from the menu in June after environmentalists, who blame consumption of the delicacy for endangering the global shark population, howled in protest.) "Disney has learned that they can't impose the American will—or Disney's version of it—on another continent," says Dennis McAlpine of McAlpine Associates, a securities-research firm specializing in media and entertainment. "They've bent over backward to make Hong Kong Disneyland blend in with the surroundings."

Still, most of the park looks as if it were

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Summer '56

POST CARD

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Starvation on the Web

Hundreds of pro-anorexia websites share tips and tricks with young readers. Should parents worry?

By SORA SONG

CLICK ON "DISCLAIMER" ON THE WEBSITE *ceruleanbutterfly.com*, and instead of the standard fine-print legalese, you get a rant. "If you don't have an eating disorder," it says at one point, "I wonder what the bloody hell you're doing here. If you've come to yell at us, please realize that it's pointless—we're going to ignore your point of view just as you ignore ours."

The creator of Cerulean Butterfly—one of some 500 websites that deal frankly and sometimes approvingly with anorexia and other eating disorders—is an intelligent, articulate 19-year-old San Francisco college student who asked to be called only Lizzy. Treated at the Lucile Packard Children's Hospital in Palo Alto, Calif., Lizzy has been anorexic since 2002 and is quite candid about her belief that an eating disorder is less a disease than a lifestyle choice—a "decision to pursue perfection." In March 2004 that pursuit landed Lizzy in the hospital, her weight having dropped to 88 lbs. and her heart rate to 45 beats a minute. "[I] was surrounded by the skinniest people I had ever seen," she wrote on her site. "Can we say 'envy'?"

Welcome to the underground world of pro-ana (ana, short for anorexia, the quest for thinness through starvation) and pro-mia (for bulimia, a related condition characterized by bingeing and purging) websites, weblogs and message boards, where people with eating disorders gather for support and companionship. On pro-ana sites, girls as young as 10 share tips for losing weight (purge in the shower to cover up the sound), tricks for hiding the signs of malnutrition (use nail-growth polish to keep nails from becoming brittle) and "thinspiration" (like photographs of bony fashion models).

Nobody knows for certain how many of

the estimated 11 million Americans suffering from anorexia or bulimia visit those websites. Lizzy says hers, which has been online since 2003, has logged more than 85,000 hits, and a survey last May of adolescent anorexics and their parents conducted by researchers at the Stanford University School of Medicine found that 39% of the kids were visiting pro-ana forums. "Clearly, these sites

time in the hospital. But the study did not find major differences in body weight, duration of eating disorders, number of missed periods or bone density between anorexics who visited the sites and those who didn't. Lizzy says the mission of her website is to provide support for people who already have eating disorders, not to encourage or promote self-destructive behavior. "The term pro-ana I think is widely misunderstood and misused," she says. "Most people hear the phrase and immediately think that we're ringing bells on a corner somewhere in cyberspace, wearing sandwich boards that say ANOREXIA IS AWFUL and handing out pamphlets."

In fact, like many visitors to pro-ana sites, Lizzy is ambivalent about her "lifestyle choice." "It's a living hell," she says, adding that nothing makes her sadder than healthy young girls entering her site to learn how to starve themselves.

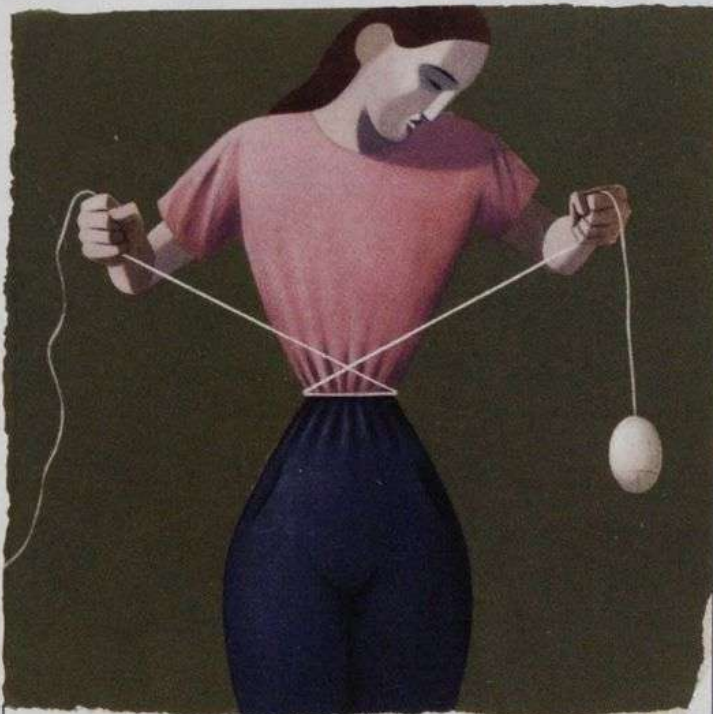
But it's that kind of visit that parents and doctors fear most. Julia Mann, 16, a twelfth-grader in New York who battled anorexia two years ago, says she was lured in by pro-ana websites. "Before, eating disorders started with a diet that spiraled out of control," says Mann, who is researching the effects of such sites for her school science project. "Now it's like, 'I can learn to be anorexic from the Internet.'"

Indeed, for many girls who are struggling with low self-esteem and a negative self-image, the sites can be especially seductive. "Had I not gone to the sites, my weight definitely wouldn't have dropped as low as it did," says Mann, whose 5-ft. 7-in. frame bottomed out at 100 lbs. "The pro-ana sites provide a world that's comforting."

Dr. Richard Kreipe, director of adolescent medicine

at the University of Rochester, says it is that sense of belonging that draws many teens to the websites and blogs. If there's one thing teens respond to, it's the rallying voices of other teens, something lacking on sites dedicated to recovery. "Pro-ana sites are much more sophisticated," Dr. Kreipe says.

Whether more inspiring pro-recovery sites could reach teens like Lizzy is an open question. "The anorexic voice inside my head," Lizzy says, "seems to be winning." ■



ONE STUDY FOUND THAT KIDS WHO VISIT PRO-ANA AND PRO-MIA SITES SPEND MORE TIME IN THE HOSPITAL

serve a need for our patients, because they spend an extraordinary amount of time and energy creating and visiting them," says Dr. Rebecka Peebles, an eating-disorder specialist at Packard Children's who co-wrote the report with student Jenny Wilson.

The adolescents in Peebles' and Wilson's study who entered pro-ana websites tended to do so without their parents' knowledge and, compared with their peers who didn't visit the sites, to spend less time on homework, more time on the Internet and more

IS THIS WORTH A DAM?



BARNIE ROKEACH FOR TIME

There's a movement afoot to pull down old or ecologically unsound dams, starting with this one

By J. MADELEINE NASH HETCH HETCHY

TO SOME, THE O'SHAUGHNESSY DAM is a monument to the skills of the Irish-American engineer who built it. *Elegant* is the word that Susan Leal, general manager of the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission, uses to describe the curved wedge of rock and concrete that soars 300 ft. above the floor of the Hetch Hetchy Valley. But to others, the dam, constructed nearly a century ago inside the western boundary of Yosemite National Park, is a mocking tombstone to a landscape whose haunting beauty has lain for too long beneath 100 billion gallons of water.

Might the O'Shaughnessy Dam one day be dismantled and that drowned landscape conjured back into being? That is the provocative question posed by an activist group called Restore Hetch Hetchy, which five years ago launched a spirited but seemingly quixotic campaign to convince the public that the time has come to get rid of the unnatural bone lodged in the valley's throat. "This was done by people, and it can be undone by people," says Restore Hetch Hetchy's executive director Ron Good.

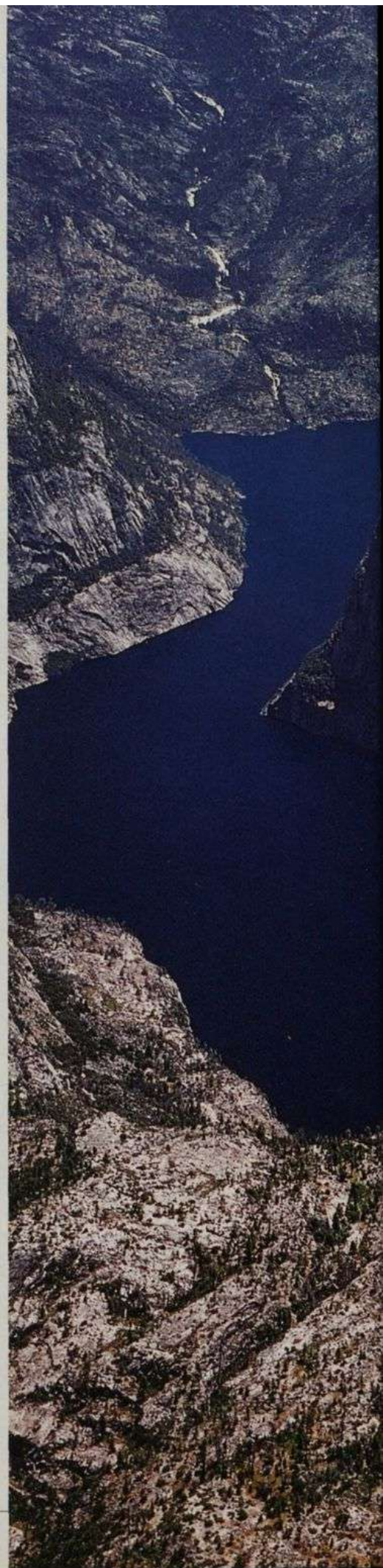
Undoing dams that have outlived their usefulness—or whose social and economic utility is overshadowed by the environmental harm they do—is an idea that is catching on. Over the past six years, some 175 dams have been dismantled across the

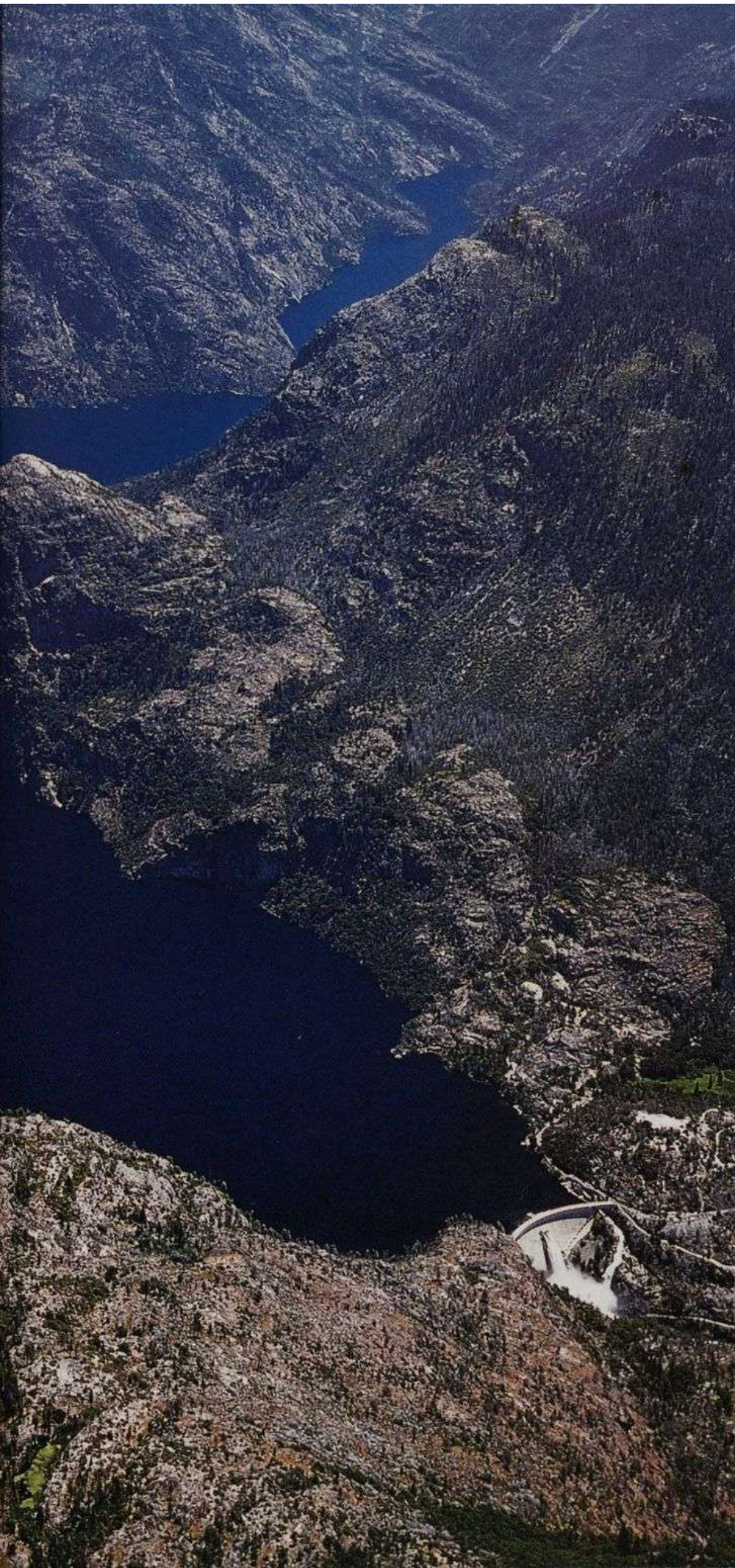
country, and more than 600 over the past century. That's just a drop in the millpond, however, given that there are perhaps 2.5 million dams in the U.S. and that most of those removed to date have been relatively small and insignificant.

The O'Shaughnessy falls into a different category, and not just because it's so big. It's also quite useful: the cool, clear water it impounds flows to some 2.4 million people and 75,000 businesses in the San Francisco Bay Area, and the power generated by that water's downhill rush supplies electricity to such vital operations as San Francisco's schools, municipal-transit system and international airport. If the dam were removed, that water and power would have to be replaced somehow, which is why the Public Utility Commission's Leal considers the idea "just plain goofy."

And yet, buoyed by a series of Pulitzer-prizewinning editorials in the *Sacramento Bee*, two new books and technical studies commissioned by the Oakland, Calif., office of Environmental Defense, the Restore Hetch Hetchy campaign is stirring up more interest than anyone expected. This week the California Resources Agency is host to a daylong workshop on the Hetch Hetchy question that promises to look broadly at what is known about the costs—and the benefits—of pulling the dam down.

MAN-MADE LAKE The O'Shaughnessy Dam won't go down easily. It supplies water and power to the San Francisco Bay Area

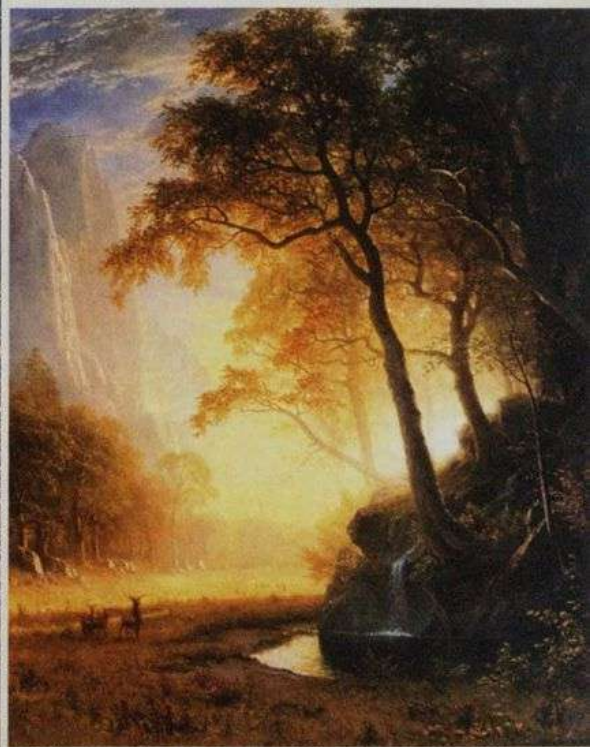




BARRIE RORLEACH FOR TIME; PAINTING: MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE ART MUSEUM

The O'Shaughnessy Dam was stirring controversy even before 1913, when the U.S. Congress, against the impassioned pleas of conservationist John Muir and his Sierra Club, voted through a bill allowing its construction. But though the debate is not new, the context has changed dramatically. On one hand, free-running rivers, unobstructed by dams, have become a rarity, which has increased their aesthetic, ecological and recreational value. On the other hand, with recent experience of protracted drought and soaring energy costs, Western states in particular are more worried than ever about the security of both their water supplies and sources of hydropower.

Which set of concerns should take precedence? That question has been coming up with increasing regularity in both Western and Eastern states. Just last month, for example, the Arizona Public Service Company shut down two aging hydropower plants that no longer produced much electricity and opened the gates of a small diversion dam that for nearly a century had shunted water away from Arizona's Fossil Creek, a spring-fed tributary of the Verde River. As a thin ribbon of water trickled through, Dr. Robin Silver of the Center for Biological Diversity cheered. "In four to five years, the whole face of this stream will change," he



LOST VALLEY This Albert Bierstadt painting evokes Hetch Hetchy as it looked in 1875. In the background is a formation similar to Kolana Rock, visible in the center of the photo

predicted. Among other things, Silver expects young cottonwoods to take root along the banks and native fish like speckled dace, roundtail chubs and Sonoran suckers to thrive and multiply.

That many good things can happen when dams are removed is well documented. In 1999, for example, when a deconstruction crew took a wrecking ball to the Edwards Dam on Maine's Kennebec River, the results stunned even those who had lobbied for the dam's removal. Important fish species that used to swim from the ocean to spawn upstream—Atlantic salmon, alewives, sturgeon and shad—didn't just come back, marvels Pete Didisheim, advocacy director of the Natural Resources Council of Maine, "they surged back." The next year, almost a mil-

lion alewives were massing in the river. Fish are also rebounding in Virginia's Rappahannock River after the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers blasted a gaping hole in the Embrey Dam last year.

is the demolition of two large dams in Washington State's Elwha River, which flows from the mountains of Olympic National Park into the Juan de Fuca Strait. Their removal, scheduled to begin in 2008, would occur in stages, and if it goes as planned, the Pacific Northwest will lose only a tiny amount of hydropower and regain a legendary salmon fishery. But there could be problems. Behind the Elwha dams are some 18 million cubic yards of accumulated sediment, enough to fill four superdomes, and if a lot of that sediment starts to move downstream at once, the ecological consequences could be severe.

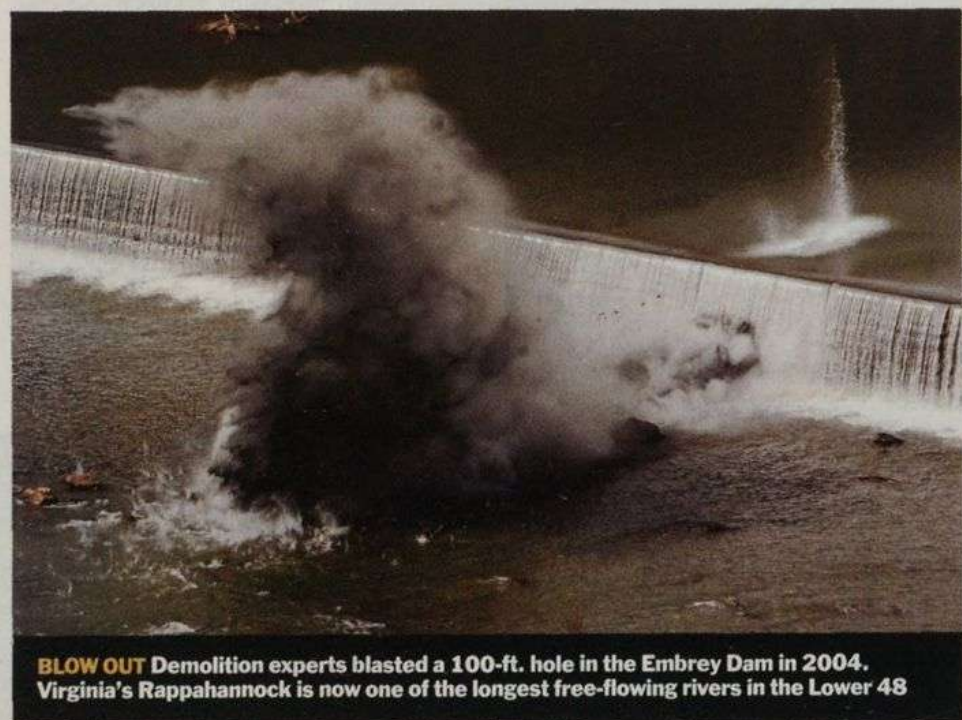
What about even bigger, more significant dams? Well, no one has seriously suggested demolishing the Grand Coulee Dam

lar landscape far bigger than the Hetch Hetchy Valley. Thanks to a multiyear drought that has only recently eased, the landscape has begun to re-emerge, energizing an effort by the Glen Canyon Institute to correct what conservationist David Brower called "America's most regretted environmental mistake." It's bound to be an uphill battle. The Glen Canyon Dam is part of the seven-state Colorado River water-storage and delivery system, with a large, powerful constituency that depends on it.

But what if the benefits provided by such dams could be replaced? Would that make their removal politically palatable? In a thick report on Hetch Hetchy released last fall, Environmental Defense argued that there are alternative ways to provide both the water and the power currently supplied by the O'Shaughnessy Dam. In one scenario, for example, the San Francisco Public Utilities Commission would shift its water storage over to the Don Pedro Reservoir, lower down on the Tuolumne River, which feeds the Hetch Hetchy System. But that could be tricky. Don Pedro belongs to the Turlock and Modesto Irrigation Districts, and those districts (whose rights to water from the Tuolumne River predate San Francisco's) are not eager to allow a large urban area to stick a big straw into the same precious pot.

The cost of retrofitting the Hetch Hetchy system, and who would pay for it, are other sticky issues. The total price tag for replacing the water and power that the O'Shaughnessy Dam provides, according to Environmental Defense, ranges from \$500 million to \$1.5 billion. The San Francisco Public Utilities Commission believes that the cost will be far higher, however—at least \$8 billion if removal of the dam is included. Either way, it's a big chunk of change. By contrast, the cost of removing the Edwards Dam was just \$3 million; it is estimated that taking out the Elwha dams will cost about \$180 million, including a \$30 million federal buyout of the dams' private owners.

As the debate over the O'Shaughnessy Dam continues, politicians and water managers throughout the Western states will be watching. This is a debate that has the potential to broaden into a long-overdue discussion of just how the rapidly growing population of this arid, drought-prone region plans to meet its water needs without sucking dry every river and aquifer. The future of development in the West may rest on what happens to this elegant dam and the valley it flooded so long ago. ■



BLOW OUT Demolition experts blasted a 100-ft. hole in the Embrey Dam in 2004. Virginia's Rappahannock is now one of the longest free-flowing rivers in the Lower 48

on the Columbia, but a coalition of environmental groups has taken aim at four dams on the lower Snake River—and stirred up a storm of controversy. The damage those dams have done is clear. Since they were built in eastern Washington State from 1955 to 1975, the salmon population in the Snake has gone into free fall. But the benefits the dams provide are also clear: inexpensive barge transport for wheat farmers, irrigation water for fruit growers and a small but still useful amount of hydropower.

And then there's the Glen Canyon Dam on the Colorado, which after its completion in 1963 not only robbed the Grand Canyon of sediment needed to rebuild sandbars and beaches but also drowned a spectacu-

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A Jury of Their Peers

In youth courts, teens run the show, but experts say there's nothing juvenile about this form of justice

By JEREMY CAPLAN

TO COMPLETE HER CROSS-EXAMINATION, prosecutor Sarah Carr, 16, had one final question for Andrew G., 17, the defendant in a recent case at the youth court in Colonie, N.Y.: "Didn't you know it was wrong?" Andrew nodded shyly, eyes averted. He knew that stealing a \$4.97 *Star Wars* action figure from Wal-Mart was not only a petty crime but also a geeky one in the eyes of his high school peers, some of whom were serving on the jury.

In Colonie's youth court, the jurors and lawyers are adolescents and so are the judge and the bailiff, who swears in witnesses that often include the only adults in the room: parents, victims and police officers. The perps are limited to first-time offenders who are under the age of 19 and who admit guilt to minor crimes. Sentences are generally creative forms of community service, never jail terms, and the record shows that 99% of those sentenced complete the required tasks. Doing so keeps their criminal records clean, which helps for college and job applications.

Youth court is quickly becoming an institution across the U.S. In 1994, there were just 78 such courts; today the number is 1,035 and growing. Some are run by schools, others by police departments or nonprofit groups. All told, these junior courts will hold more than 100,000 trials this year, according to the National Youth Court Center in Lexington, Ky. Advocates say they not only help relieve criminal-court backlogs but have also proved they can turn around a kid who has gone wrong. A study by the Urban Institute found that youth courts are often more effective in preventing repeat crimes than are other methods used by cities to discipline first-time minor offenders, which range from a letter of warning to referral to juvenile criminal court. "Youth courts provide a more thorough and personal response," says Jeffrey Butts, who directed the Urban Institute study.

The peer-court concept dates back to 1947 in Mansfield, Ohio, where kids handled neighborhood trials for young bicycle snatchers. The modern youth court started to take shape in the early 1970s, when a few cities experimented with a more formal kind of peer justice. In recent years, the

movement has gained momentum, cheered on by police departments and local governments eager for justice that works and does so cost effectively. An entire youth-court trial typically takes less than an hour, including deliberations. Nationally, the program's average cost per case is about \$480, according to an American Youth Policy Forum study. Probation, by contrast, costs about \$1,635, while the cost of trying a juvenile in criminal court usually ranges from \$21,000 to \$84,000, according to the study.

Youth courts devote attention to infractions that busy juvenile and family courts tend to handle perfunctorily. "Referring

kids [to peer courts] lets us do more than just slap them on the wrist," says Patrice Lockhart, a victim specialist with the Colonie police department. The experience is also more attuned to teenagers' moral development, conveying not just that there are consequences for their behavior but also that society cares about them.

Offenders aren't the only ones to get a lesson in justice at youth court. Volunteer defenders and prosecutors, who undergo eight weeks of training, also come to understand the judicial process. They serve for at least a year, often

more. When not lawyering, they rotate among the other court roles: judge, bailiff and jury foreperson. Jurors are untrained volunteers in seventh through 12th grades. They carefully weigh sentences, which usually range from 30 to 60 hours of service—cleaning a local park, washing police cars, working at a food bank—depending on the severity of the crime and how much remorse the guilty party shows. In Colonie, defendants finish their sentences by serving on a jury. "They know what it's like to be in that hot seat, so they're in a good position to find a punishment that suits the crime," says Violet Colydas, the youth court's director.

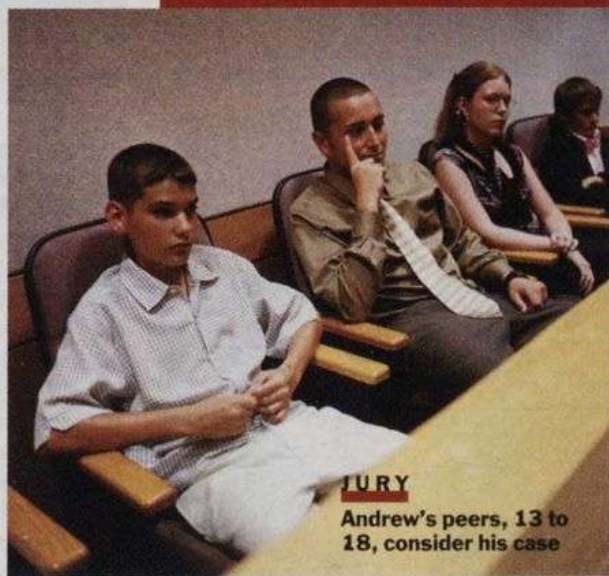
During deliberations in Andrew's sentencing, juror Stephen McCann, 13, wondered aloud why a 17-year-old was still playing with action figures. The jury foreman then questioned whether Andrew should have confessed sooner to his parents. After all the jurors had their say, the group reached a consensus: 30 hours of community service and an apology letter to Wal-Mart. "By now he should be mature enough not to steal toys," McCann said. "I think this will help him resist the temptation."



JUDGE

Kenny Thai, 14, presides over Colonie youth court

A STUDY HAS SHOWN THAT YOUTH COURTS HELP PREVENT REPEAT OFFENSES



JURY

Andrew's peers, 13 to 18, consider his case

He's Having a

Ball

Director **Richard Linklater** doesn't sweat the small stuff. Or, actually, much of the big stuff either

By **JOEL STEIN** AUSTIN

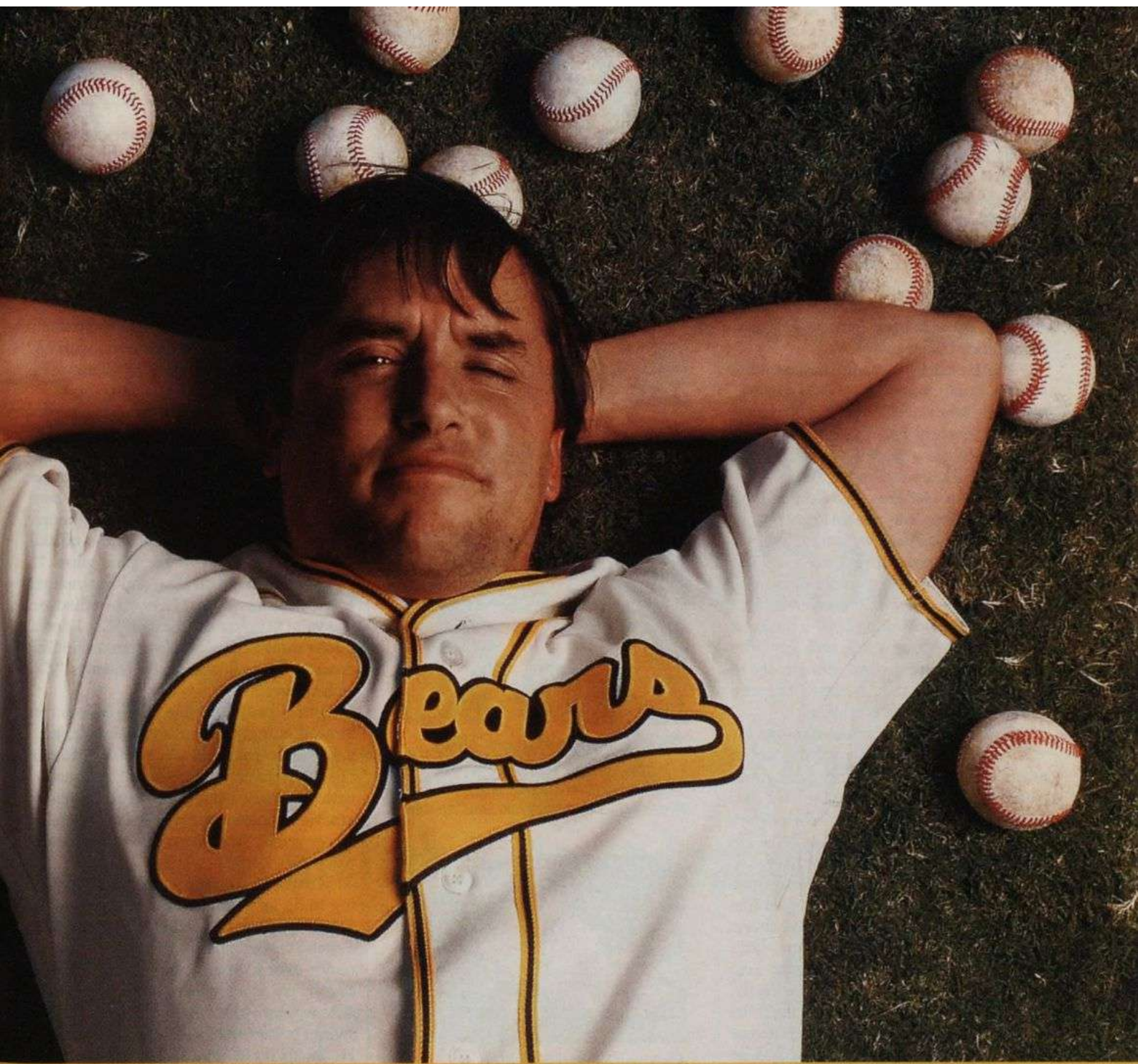
YOU'RE THINKING HE WENT SOFT, OR, WORSE YET, IS DOING IT FOR THE MONEY. Why else would the indie director of *Slacker* and *Before Sunset*—a guy whose idea of an action sequence is to have two characters walk while they talk—do a remake of the '70s kids' baseball movie *Bad News Bears*? It's because, although his office building off the highway in Austin, Texas, is lined with framed posters of French auteur Jean-Luc Godard movies, Richard Linklater is not a film snob. He just likes to make movies. "I would have loved to have been a '40s studio director like Vincente Minnelli. You ended up with a real diverse career," says Linklater. "Now you don't get a call from Darryl Zanuck



PLAY BALL Baseball is harder than acting, so Linklater cast Sammi Kane Kraft, who throws 70-m.p.h. fastballs, to play opposite Thornton

saying, 'Come do this movie on Monday.' So you have to do it on your own." He has already checked off teen flick (*Dazed and Confused*), western (*The Newton Boys*), romance (*Before Sunrise*), sequel (*Before Sunset*), animation (*Waking Life*), sci-fi (*A Scanner Darkly*, due in 2006), filmed play (*Tape*) and a kids' movie (*School of Rock*). If you've got a script for an Elizabethan musical, now might be the time to send it over.

Although he's 44, Linklater looks 28 and has a boyishness that makes his apparent cu-



riosity about everything plausible. He punctuates sentences with a Beavis-like heh-heh of a giggle, or a shoulder shrug combined with a protruded-lip frown, like a 5-year-old's expression when you ask him if he poured Comet on the couch. He directed *Bad News Bears*, which opens next week, because, as an outfielder at Sam Houston State University who works out with the University of Texas team and built a diamond on his property, he has always wanted to do a baseball movie. And Linklater says he considers himself a comedy director, only usually of less overt comedies than this one.

Plus, *Bears* is a pretty dark kids' movie,

with a script by the guys who wrote the liquored-up Christmas movie, *Bad Santa*. The new film centers on a drunken, lecherous former pro player (Billy Bob Thornton, taking Walter Matthau's role) who agrees to coach a bunch of talentless Little Leaguers in exchange for cash. "There's a good bit of rebellion and subversiveness in it and all the values I'd want to put out in mainstream culture," Linklater says.

What also makes *Bears* a Linklater film is the naturalness of most of the actors. "He gets these honest performances out of these kids," says the film's co-writer Glenn

Ficarra, "not this Broadway, arms-akimbo stuff." Linklater casts people whose personality already matches the part and lets them be themselves. For the two biggest non-adult roles he used kids who had never acted before, but played ball. "You can't teach a kid to throw in three weeks," he says. "You get a baseball player who can be herself."

The only mistake Linklater thinks he made was allowing a video-game trailer stocked with junk food on the set. The kids, he says, "were all putting on weight." Unlike his local friend, reclusive writer-director Terrence Malick, Linklater doesn't think moviemaking is some big Sisyphian

chore to fret over. "[Malick] is a guy who sees his movies and thinks, 'I would have done that differently.' I see mine and say, 'Given the circumstances, that's what I did and that's what I'd do again.' I don't know how much of a free-will guy I am." He feels the same way about success with audiences. "If *Bears* does well at the box office, great. But nothing is going to knock me off my game. Because I have some pretty low-budget films I want to do."

"That he can thrive in the independent and the studio world is pretty amazing," says Greg Kinnear, who plays an uptight opposing coach in *Bears*. "He's capable of understanding how to deliver what studios want and still keep a personal voice."

In the late '90s, after *The Newton Boys* flopped, Linklater was unable to get financing for any of his ideas, so he used a digital video camera to make *Tape* (three friends in a motel room talk about an old date rape) and the footage he would eventually turn into animation for *Waking Life*. "I was back to square one. There I was with my little videotape walking around the streets of Austin with my friends," he says. "I'm sure I'll be there again. Life is cyclical."

For a mellow guy, Linklater moves his cycle very fast. In 2003, he skipped out of casting sessions for a comedy pilot about low-wage workers he was making for HBO for a few weeks. He came back with *Before Sunset*—many critics' best film of 2004. He has made six movies in the past five years, plus that unaired pilot and three anti-Bush ads for MoveOn.org. Sure, he seems like Small Budget Indie Guy, wearing shorts and making phone calls to set up a little shoot at a bookstore for a 12-year-long project he's hoping to turn into a movie. (For the past four years, and with luck, the next eight, he has taken three days a year to film a fictional story about a kid as he grows from first to twelfth grade.) But as Linklater makes the arrangements, the rest of his office looks like a mini Skywalker Ranch. It's packed with 50 artists on flat-screen computers working on *A Scanner Darkly*. They're using the same rotoscope process used in *Waking Life* to turn tape of Keanu Reeves, Winona Ryder, Robert Downey Jr. and Woody Harrelson into cartoons for Linklater's adaptation of the novel by Philip K. Dick, whose stories have been turned into *Blade Runner*, *Total Recall* and *Minority Report*. Linklater has managed to make *A Scanner Darkly* as a \$3 million indie, getting the actors to work for scale, Dick's daughters to give up the book's rights cheap and, from the looks of the ages of his program-

Hitting to All Fields

Linklater's movies have an amiable aimlessness to them. He's at home when people are talking about nothing



Slacker, 1991

Misfit twentysomethings stumble around Austin, meeting up for no reason and discussing, intensely, not much



Dazed and Confused, 1993

On the last day of high school in the '70s, students stumble through a series of events fueled by pot and Led Zeppelin



School of Rock, 2003

A spectacular loser of a musician stumbles into a job at a snooty school and teaches the nerdlings to rock on



Before Sunset, 2004

The starry-eyed couple from *Before Sunrise* stumble into each other again, and walk and talk about love and regret

mers, giving a lot of fresh-out-of-college kids their first job.

By not taking things too seriously, Linklater is able to get a lot done. He has about 10 films he has started working on, patiently waiting for them to get traction with studios, investors or actors. There's an adaptation of the nonfiction book *Fast Food Nation*, an Owen Wilson and Natalie Portman movie called *The Smoker* (about parents who try to hook their daughter up with her high school teacher) and a football movie he started shooting but lost financing for.

Perhaps because he's in Austin, or because he's so mellow, or because he still looks like a postcollege mop-topped, ex-jock vegetarian from East Texas, or because other than *School of Rock*'s \$81 million box-office take, his movies don't make much money, people think of him as the official spokesman for the slacker generation. "I had my chance to do that, and my instinct was to back away. 'Kurt Cobain just died, do you want to go on ABC tonight?' No, I don't. I don't want to speak for my generation that doesn't want to be spoken for," he says. "I'm an introvert."

But a confident one. "He believes in himself entirely," says Ethan Hawke, who has worked with him since 1993. "Most of the really talented directors I've worked with are crazy, wild, narcissistic egomaniacs. He happens to be a hell of a guy. He's a heavyweight intellectual but completely without pretense."

To wit, Linklater says he would be willing to do an action movie. Or a sequel to *School of Rock*, or a third installment of *Before Sunrise*, perhaps the lowest-grossing movie ever to spur a sequel. "We all give ourselves a lot of leeway, but we want consistency from other people," he says, taking swings in his office with his aluminum bat. He thinks it's about a fear of failure. In the test audiences for the film, the kids were glad the Bears don't win the championship game, whereas parents weren't.

As a parent of three, Linklater can understand that instinct, but thinks it's sad. Losing, after all, is common, whether it's not getting to make the Texas high school football movie *Friday Night Lights* (Peter Berg, second cousin of the book's author, got to make it), or having the western that you're still proud of bomb, or watching John Kerry lose an election. "Most of us are losers most of the time, if you think about it," he says.

If there's anything Linklater's movies have in common, it's that those are the kind of people he likes to tell stories about. —With reporting by Lina Lofaro

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20 PEARLS (12),
2003
A small painting
with the
intricacies of
a larger one

A R T

By RICHARD LACAYO SAN FRANCISCO

IN 1975, WHEN HE WAS 34 YEARS OLD and had been showing in galleries for about a decade, Richard Tuttle had a major exhibition at the Whitney Museum of American Art. A big show at a New York City museum can be career making. Or it can play out the way his did. Tuttle was working with the humble materials he favors to this day—wire, string, bits of Styrofoam, matches, scraps of plywood and cardboard—which he lightly assembled into strange little delicacies. Some of the works in that show, like his “rope pieces”—three-inch lengths of clothesline, fluffed a bit at the edges and attached to the wall with three nails—

THE MAN OF SMALL THINGS

seemed less like works than offhand gestures, the merest residues of an intuition. Years later, Tuttle described another of them as “some paint on the end of a coffee stirrer, placed on a 40-foot wall.”

To anyone holding to more strenuous notions of art, whatnots like that seemed too flimsy for words. Actually, the reviewers had words, plenty of them, including *pathetic*, *precious* and *farce*. Though he had notable defenders, the bad press was such that the show’s curator, Marcia Tucker, eventually lost her job. Hilton Kramer, who was then the unappeasable critic of the *New York Times*, dismissed Tuttle with a few lines that followed the artist around for years. Playing off Ludwig

Richard Tuttle works with humble materials for delicate effects. And now he has a very big show

DOUGLAS M. PARKER



NEW MEXICO, NEW YORK #14, 1998

A yearning road picture, above, a condensed allusion to the artist's travels
SIX, 1987

One of the larger floor pieces that Tuttle began to produce in the 1980s, left

Mies van der Rohe's famous directive that less is more, Kramer announced that "in Mr. Tuttle's work, less is unmistakably less... One is tempted to say that, so far as art is concerned, less has never been as less as this."

That should have been enough to consign Tuttle to the scrap heap of history, though you suspect that even there he would have had fun with the scraps. But his fragile art, with its flickering pulse, has turned out to be durable. Three decades later, he's the subject of "The Art of Richard Tuttle," a retrospective at the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art (SFMOMA) that sends you home with your senses briskly reconditioned. After it closes in San Francisco on Oct. 16, the exhibition goes on the road for two years, heading first to the Whitney—talk about "I shall return!"—then to Des Moines, Iowa; Dallas; Chicago; and Los Angeles.

Madeleine Grynsztejn, the SFMOMA curator who organized the show, calls that tour "a victory lap," and she's right. Over the past decade, Tuttle has been increasingly recognized as a genuine, if highly idiosyncratic, American master. In the 1980s, when so much art was big and declamatory, it was always a relief to come across one of Tuttle's meticulous drawings or his gentle constructions, making their case that the smallest gesture could carry weight. When the noise of that decade died down, the low-intensity virtues of his work became more obvious, even to the market. Three years ago, one of his early works,

Letters (The Twenty-Six Series), sold at auction for \$1 million.

Everything Tuttle does seems to be asking the same questions: What's the smallest thing you can do in a picture or with an object and still lift it out of the realm of the ordinary? What's the smallest conceptual pressure that can be brought to bear on something and still have it qualify as art? Questions like those, and the humble, perishable works they can lead to, are enough to send some people running for the exits. And it's true that if all art were like Tuttle's, the art world would be a place too delectable to bear. But at his almost immaterial end of the creative spectrum, Tuttle operates in delightful ways. A picture like *20 Pearls (12)*, from 2003, with its lozenges of black and its mustard-and-gray smear at the center, reduces painting to a few simple forms and gestures, attaches no compensating theory and still holds the eye with its ramshackle decorative charm.

When Tuttle first began showing in the mid-1960s, he was usually understood as a minimalist. He made shaped wall reliefs and floor pieces, typically painted in a single color, or two or three adjoining forms, each a different color. They obeyed the minimalist law that art should be a thing that can be apprehended all at once, with no painterly composition and a minimum of visual intricacies. But resolute minimalists like Donald Judd and Robert Morris were also busy expelling from art anything that resembled

meaning, any reference to biological form or emotional states outside the work. From the start Tuttle was different. He wanted people to associate things he made with things they knew. He gave his works yielding names that invited the mind to attach larger meanings to even the simplest of signs, such as *Storm* for a dark blue panel that sits atop a white one of the same size, like a stormy sky on a flat horizon.

That kind of work gave Tuttle the insight crucial to his later career: that meaning could be achieved with the bare minimum of means. It paved the way for later pieces like *New Mexico, New York #14*, in which a looping form is superimposed on an irregular rectangle with a flap that resembles an envelope. In a sense, it is an envelope—what looks at first like a minimalist abstraction is also a yearning road picture, a conflation of the circuit Tuttle travels between his homes in New York and New Mexico and the letters he writes to keep in touch with friends in both places.

Tuttle's small-scale aesthetic doesn't always translate well into larger formats. In a not-quite-sculptural work like *Six*—a palisade of sticks, some of them shrouded in cloth hoods—the scrimshaw intricacy of his little wall pieces is lost, and not much comes forward to compensate. As metaphor, the piece is illegible, and as an assemblage of materials, it's not much. But so much else of what he does is choice. If this is "less," let's have more. ■

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GOING UP:
Depp, Highmore
and David Kelly



MOVIES

For Wonka, Tooth Is Beauty

Charlie and the Chocolate Factory's not dark enough

FINALLY. AFTER ALL THESE YEARS, WE know what drove Willy Wonka to his career as a master chocolatier; it was all his father's fault. Dad was a maniacal dentist who completely forbade candy.

Thus was an obsession born. For Willy, all chocolate is bittersweet. So he builds the world's largest candy factory and manages

it in a way that could be described as presumptively eccentric. As a backstory for Roald Dahl's *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*, that is, shall we say, a serviceable invention. The same might be said of Tim Burton's new movie adaptation of this apparently unstoppable media property. It's all right without being particularly riveting.

By now, you must know the story: saintly, poverty-stricken Charlie Bucket (Freddie Highmore) and his family live hard by the Wonka works, the day-to-day upkeep of which Willy (Johnny Depp) has turned over to the Oompa-Loompas. He hides five golden tickets in his candy bars, the finders of which are entitled to visit his factory. Besides Charlie, the lucky—ultimately unlucky—winners include a glutton, an over-achiever, a video-game addict and a spoiled rich kid, all of whom get sadistic comeuppances from Willy that will perhaps disturb parents more than they will their offspring, since kids have to deal with similar archetypal pests every day in school. Those little character sketches are the best thing about the movie, the rest of which is devoted to explorations of the factory's not very imaginatively realized wonders (the one exception is a roomful of squirrels sorting nuts).

This is rather a thin tale, not much thickened by Burton's direction or Depp's playing. There's a distance, a detachment to this film. It lacks passion. This was a defect of Dahl's novel as well as the first movie version: they never fully embraced the dark side of the story. Children can handle deeper scares than this movie offers. More important, they deserve edgier, more suspenseful storytelling than it provides. —By Richard Schickel

We Now Pronounce You ...

... the fat comedy hit of the 2005 wedding season

THEY CRASH WEDDINGS TO SLEEP WITH girls. John (Owen Wilson) and Jeremy (Vince Vaughn) are Washington lawyers who, to indulge their inner frat boys, show up at the church as third cousins of the best man's stepuncle, and after the reception they have great sex with women they need never see again. Now the season is over, but there's one more wedding to crash. A prominent politico (Christopher Walken) is giving away a daughter, and, as plot would have it, he's got two more to spare: horny Gloria (Isla Fisher) for Jeremy, foxy Claire (Rachel McAdams) for John. Gee, do ya think the lads'll fall in love with their prey?

Wedding Crashers, written by Steve Faber and Bob Fisher and savvily directed by David Dobkin, has Summer Hit engraved all over it, like an invitation to the marriage of *The Wedding Singer* and *Old*



L'CHAYIM! Vaughn and Wilson get toast-y warm

School. It glamorizes the men's predation by making them charmers who have a great time, and give one too: at receptions Jeremy makes balloon animals for the kids, John schmoozes with the seniors. It conjures up a convenient villain in Claire's boyfriend Sach (Bradley Cooper), a shark-faced sociopath who fools everyone in the family but no one

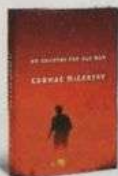
in the audience. It offers the dream of creative fraudulence and the payoff of a frog kissing a princess, if he can only find the right mix of lies and lust. And in the performances of Vaughn and Wilson, it parades a screen chemistry rarely seen since the original Butch and Sundance.

The movie has a carload of gay jokes, which is odd, since John and Jeremy's bonding is, well, not exactly homoerotic, more like the intimacy of college-prankster soul mates—fratonic. They may want to have sex with strangers, but they most enjoy being a team. And the most heartfelt I-love-yous the guys say are to each other. The script's burden is to pry the buddies apart and get them to chase women meaningfully.

To get into the pants and hearts of the audience, the movie uses as many ruses as the guys. Damned if most of them don't work. *Wedding Crashers* is a slick operation, and Vaughn and Wilson are a couple of three-card-monte dealers whose patter is so engaging, you may not mind being swindled into thinking this is a really good movie. —By Richard Corliss

Take the Money and Run

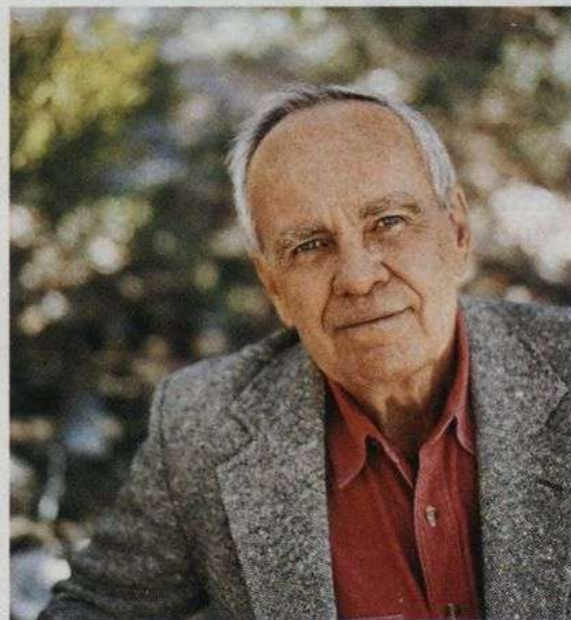
Cormac McCarthy's latest is a tale of a man with a fortune in found cash and a hellhound on his heels



IT IS ONE OF THE ETERNAL laws of the genre that every fictional serial killer must have a grisly idiosyncrasy. Even Cormac McCarthy, a novelist to whose name the phrase "American master" frequently attaches itself, must bow to this rule. Thus Chigurh, the coldly philosophical fiend of *No Country for Old Men* (Knopf; 309 pages), McCarthy's first book in seven years, carries a signature

Running after Moss are that world-weary local sheriff, whose name is Bell, and the murderous Chigurh, who works for the druglords but makes it a matter of principle to whack anybody who looks at him funny, and some who don't. Chigurh isn't just testy; he's mesmerized by his power over life and death and fascinated by the vagaries of chance that spare some people and bring others within range of his little air-powered friend. "Even a nonbeliever might find it useful to model himself after God," he tells a prospective victim.

What transpires in *No Country* is very similar to the events in many thrillers—there are machine pistols and motels and tracking devices, shoot-outs and getaways and clever displays of hard-boiled outlaw tradecraft—but when they're expertly staged and pitilessly lighted by McCarthy, they somehow mean more than in an ordinary thriller. *No Country* is suffused with Modernist melancholy, a sense that our civilization is dying and all we have ahead of us are endless salt flats of moral and cultural aridity. Sheriff Bell sees people like Chigurh as avatars of things to come. "I aint sure we've seen these people before," he growls. "Their kind. I dont know what to do about em even." Bell's gloominess sometimes verges on kids-these-days curmudgeonliness, but there are moments when it feels like a genuine diagnosis of the postmillennial malady, a scary illumination of the oncoming darkness. And if it aint, it'll do till one gets here. —By Lev Grossman



MASTER: McCarthy mixes big thrills and deep thoughts

weapon, a handheld pneumatic stun gun of the kind used on cattle in slaughterhouses. And it's not just distinctive! It baffles investigators, and it's handy for breaking locks. It's like a Swiss Army knife for psychos.

But *No Country for Old Men* is not merely a serial-killer novel, although it works perfectly well as one. In fact, it begins in an entirely different genre, when a good-hearted mug named Moss stumbles onto the remains of a drug deal gone bad: six bodies out in the desert and a satchel full of \$2.4 million in very hot cash. After some mental hand wringing, Moss takes the money and runs, knowing that whoever set up the deal will probably come after both it and him. "It's a mess, aint it Sheriff?" a local deputy says of the situation. Comes the world-weary reply: "If it aint it'll do till a mess gets here."

FROM OUR CONTRIBUTORS



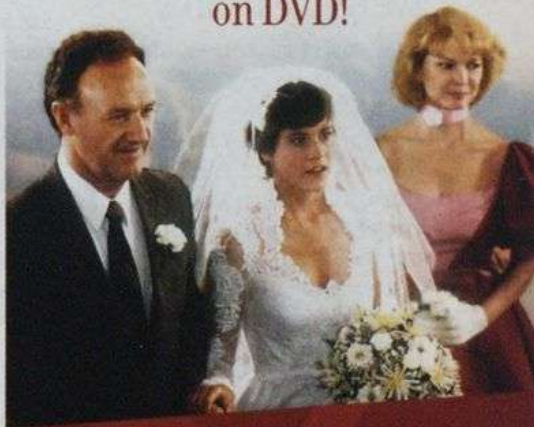
Christopher John Farley's second novel, *Kingston* by Starlight, is based on the life of Anne Bonny, who dressed as a man, became a pirate and was put on trial in Jamaica in the 18th century. The book takes readers on an adventure from Ireland to the shadow of the gallows and the Caribbean. Along the way, there are revelations about gender, race, history and the human heart.

"A Bittersweet, Brilliantly Acted Film Which Comes Along About Once a Century."

—Stephen Hunter, BALTIMORE SUN



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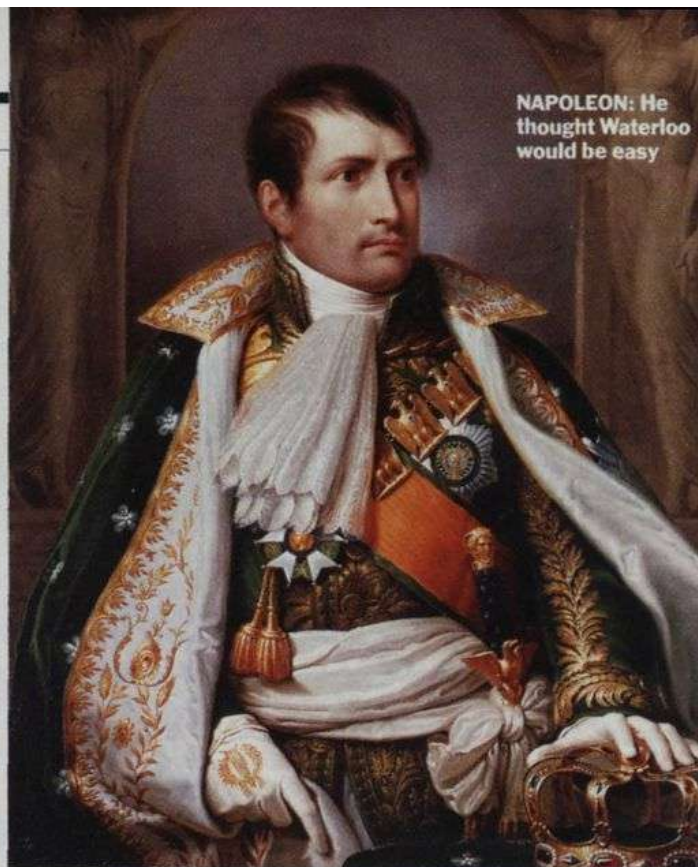
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5

HISTORY BOOKS FOR THE BEACH

Big subjects don't always need weighty tomes

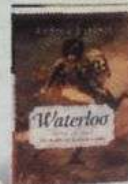
ADMIT IT: YOU FEEL guilty about the lightweight stuff you read in summer. But there's a compromise between Harlequin romances and Hegel's *Phenomenology*: brief but thoughtful volumes of history and biography. Weighing in at fewer than 200 pages, these books are slim but not slight.



NAPOLEON: He thought Waterloo would be easy

AUSTRIAN ARCHIVES—CORBIS

him banished from the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1635, Williams founded Rhode Island as a haven of toleration and freethinking. Gaustad's timely little book reminds us that those are the enduring foundations of American civilization.



WATERLOO **ANDREW ROBERTS**

IT WAS A SMALL site for so large a role in history—just 3 miles wide

and 1½ miles long. But at Waterloo, where at least 140,000 men would clash, the ferocious ambitions of Napoleon were brought to ground at last. Roberts, a British historian, focuses closely and thrillingly on the main day of fighting, a muddy June 18 in 1815, when the savagery of battle would leave tens of thousands of men killed or wounded—and the world forever changed.



CORBIS—BETTMANN



CHAUCE **PETER ACKROYD**

WE THINK OF poets as private people, souls tending their own gardens. But

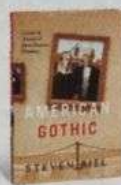
the founding father of English literature was a man of the world. A diplomat and customs official, Chaucer was captured in battle, sued for debt and indicted for rape—a charge that was apparently dropped. In this robust account of his life, Ackroyd, a noted British novelist, points out that the author of *The Canterbury Tales* was not foremost a poet: "He was a government official and diplomat who, in his spare time, happened to write poetry." —By Richard Lacayo



THOMAS JEFFERSON **CHRISTOPHER HITCHENS**

THE ACIDIC British political commentator is a

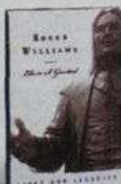
perfect biographer for the disputatious Founding Father. Eternally at war with whoever seemed inclined to pull the Republic into Britain's orbit, Jefferson could be scheming and hypocritical. Hitchens is not blind to the man's shortcomings, especially his readiness to tolerate slavery for the sake of domestic political advantage. But he credits Jefferson as a chief engineer of "the only revolution that still retains any power to inspire."



AMERICAN GOTHIC **STEVEN BIEL**

WHAT IS IT exactly that we see in Grant

Wood's stern old farmer and the woman at his side with her strange, sidelong glance? Is this an image of enduring Midwestern probity or a satire of small-town small-mindedness? Wood, who recruited his 30-year-old sister and his 62-year-old dentist to pose for him, preferred to insist that his interest was just painterly. This book traces the impact and changing meaning of the iconic image through its 75-year history.



ROGER WILLIAMS **EDWIN S. GAUSTAD**

OUR NOTIONS OF the separation of church and state owe a lot to

Williams, a deeply pious Puritan clergyman who believed that civil authorities had no business enforcing religious views. (He also thought the British Crown had no power to grant to settlers land that belonged to Indians.) After his views got



INDEPENDENCE: Jefferson is fourth from left

CORBIS—BETTMANN



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YOUR TIME

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TRAVEL



HEALING YOUR HEELS

All that running around in flip-flops and pounding in high heels can really wreak havoc on a girl's feet. Combat cracked heels with PediFix's new Heel-So-Smooth heel sleeves. Wear them around the house, and their special Visco-Gel will soften your soles. For extra cushioning on the run, Dr. Scholl's new For Her Open Shoe insoles are designed to slip into sandals without revealing themselves. And because nobody likes nail crud, there's DuWop's anti-fungal toe polish.

—By Betsy Kroll

MEANT FOR WALKING

The look of footwear at the menswear shows last week in Paris and Milan ran the gamut from espadrilles to slides, but this summer the casual shoe of choice is still sneakers—the more retro-looking, the better. Here, three new lines to pack for the beach. —By Kate Betts

SLIP-ONS

Converse classics now come in a hassle- and lace-free version with built-in support under the tongue. Available at converse.com.



HIGH-TECH PERFORMANCE

Nike has teamed up with Lance Armstrong to create 10//2, a line of apparel and footwear that includes the Nike Free and the Air Zoom Infiltrator, above.

RETRO FABULOUS

The Italian label Marni will introduce a line of men's sneakers next spring to be sold at Marni stores. The look: worn-in bohemian.



MAKE YOUR OWN MANOLOS

If knitting a sweater is too old hat, consider a new way to add a crafty touch to your wardrobe: a shoemaking workshop. Classes at New York City's Jewish Community Center and at ShoeSchool in Port Townsend, Wash., teach the basics of lasts, vamps and skins—everything you need to make your own one-of-a-kind creation. —By Lisa McLaughlin

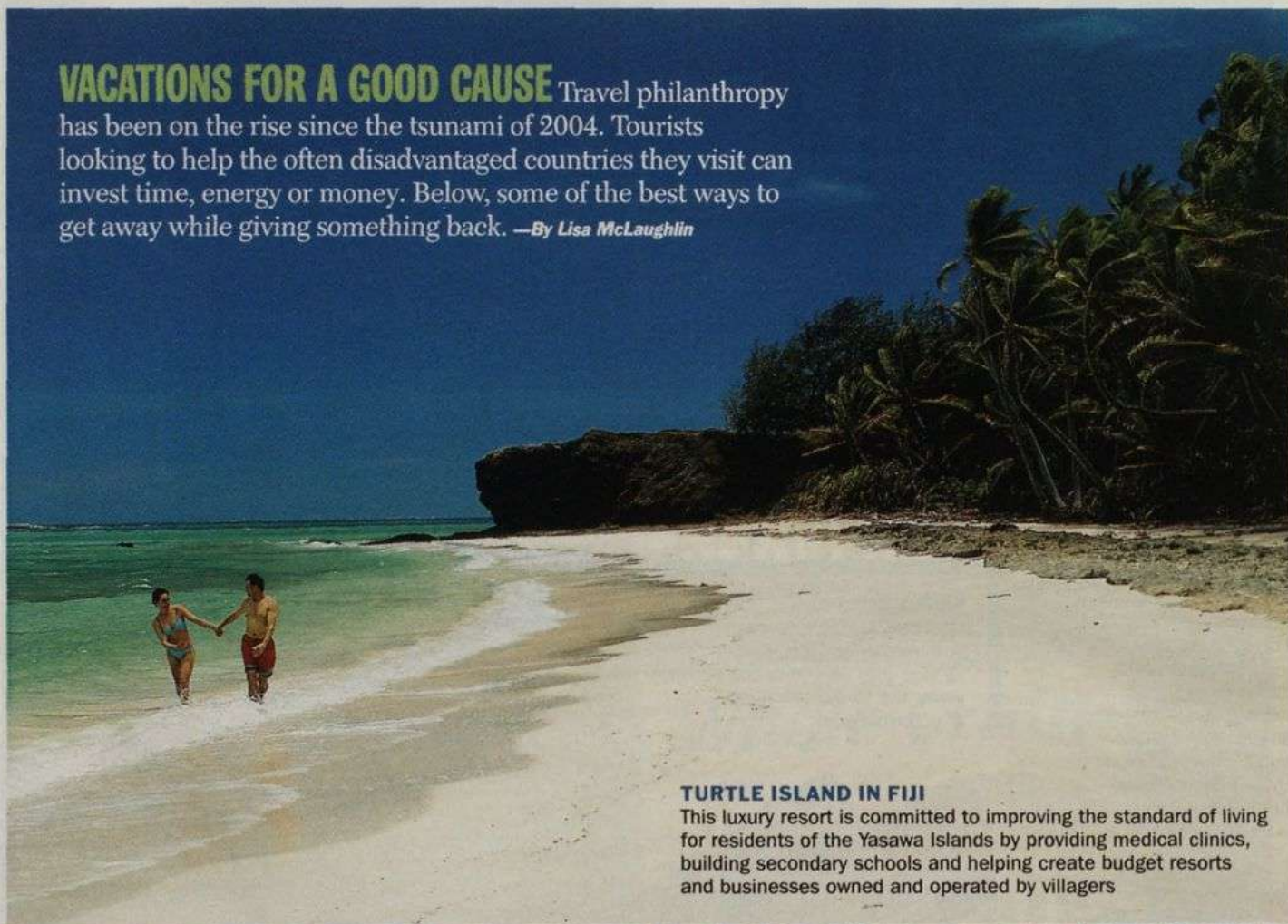
ILLUSTRATION FOR TIME BY GREG CLARKE



THE WEDGE EDGE

More flattering than flats and more comfortable than stilettos, wedges have worked their way into women's hearts this summer. Even Gwyneth Paltrow has been spotted in a pair of chic espadrilles by Christian Louboutin. Salvatore Ferragamo created the style in the 1930s with a glam black-and-gold platform version. This summer's Ferragamos, above, are notably more wearable.

VACATIONS FOR A GOOD CAUSE Travel philanthropy has been on the rise since the tsunami of 2004. Tourists looking to help the often disadvantaged countries they visit can invest time, energy or money. Below, some of the best ways to get away while giving something back. —By Lisa McLaughlin



TURTLE ISLAND IN FIJI

This luxury resort is committed to improving the standard of living for residents of the Yasawa Islands by providing medical clinics, building secondary schools and helping create budget resorts and businesses owned and operated by villagers

HABITAT FOR HUMANITY

Participants in Habitat's Global Village programs spend one to three weeks helping build houses for needy families in any of 60 countries, including Mozambique, Ireland, Samoa, New Zealand, Guyana and the U.S.



WILDLAND ADVENTURES

This outfit has developed a sort of cross-cultural exchange program with the nomadic Masai in East Africa whereby the Africans receive direct benefits from tourism and guests are exposed to the tribe's culture.

WILDERNESS TRAVEL

This pioneering adventure-travel company is committed to low-impact tourism, support of conservation and cultural groups and fair working conditions. In Peru and Nepal, it provides porters with boots and health insurance.



LINDBLAD EXPEDITIONS

These small cruise ships go everywhere from Antarctica to the Galápagos. When a traveler donates \$250 or more to a cause like the Galápagos Conservation Fund, he or she receives a \$250 travel voucher toward a future trip.

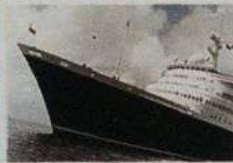
CHARITABLE CRUISING

Check to see if your cruise line is a member of the Cruise Industry Charitable Foundation, which provides support for ocean research and preservation efforts as well as scholarships for kids in the areas where the ships do business.



MOUNTAIN TRAVEL SOBEK

This adventure-trip organizer works with grass-roots outfits to boost the local economy in countries like India and Sri Lanka. In China it supports the Nature Conservancy by training locals to be Yangtze River guides.



OTHER WAYS TO HELP

Join Country Walkers' tree-planting project in Costa Rica to create a corridor for mono titi monkeys • Improve health conditions in remote regions with Medicines Global by packing extra first-aid kits • To offset the CO2 emissions released during your travels, go to treesfor.org and purchase CO2-consuming trees (\$1 will offset a round-trip domestic flight, \$3 an international one)

Because I almost didn't get the chance to be one. Hi, I'm Mercedes and this is my little sister, Gracie. When she was born, she needed a bunch of heart surgeries. Doctors even said she might not make it.

WHY IS BEING A "BIG SIS" SUCH A BIG DEAL TO ME?

I was really scared. But thanks to Ronald McDonald House Charities® I could be close to her by staying here at the Ronald McDonald House.® That made me feel a lot better. Today, Gracie is doing great and I get to teach her all sorts of stuff. Sure, she looks up to me. I'm her big sis. But ya know what? I look up to her a little bit too.



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WILL BLOCHINGER—CORBIS OUTLINE

BUT ANDY AIN'T NO LUGER...

The U.S. Olympic Committee normally has its hands full dealing with doping track stars and unprepared host cities. But this month the committee is tackling a new threat to sportsmanship: comedians. The agency said it would sue the ImprovOlympic—a 24-year-old Chicago club that launched comics Mike Myers, Tina Fey and **Andy Dick**—if it doesn't change its name. "It is confusing," says Dick. "I wandered in there with my discus once." Rather than duke it out over the trademark of the word olympic, the club and its L.A. outpost will now be called I.O. The seven dirty words, luckily for the comics, are still public domain.



20TH CENTURY FOX

SARAH JESSICA ON WORKING A TOUGH CROWD

FIRST LOOK

SARAH JESSICA PARKER likens Meredith, her character in this fall's film *The Family Stone*, to another manicured go-getter with a public relations problem: John Kerry. "Kerry had it in him," the *Sex and the City* star and outspoken Democrat says, but like Meredith, "he just couldn't get it across the footlights to the people." Instead of red staters, Parker's rigid, pencil-skirt-and-pumps-clad city type is attempting to win over the Stones, her fiancé **DERMOT MULRONEY**'s large "nubby, woolly, pajamas-all-day, college-town" family—played by, among others, **CRAIG T. NELSON**, **DIANE KEATON**, **LUKE WILSON** and **CLAIRE DANES**. That's almost a voting bloc on its own.

BABY MAKES THREE



IAN WEST—AP

ANGELINA JOLIE is with child. No, not that way. The genetically blessed mother of Cambodian-born **MADDOX**, 3, is apparently more interested in world peace than in procreation and has adopted internationally again. With much buzzed-about co-star Brad Pitt accompanying her—but not sharing in the adoption—Jolie picked up 5-month-old baby Zahara Marley, an AIDS orphan, in Ethiopia, last week. Maddox and she "are very happy to have a new addition to our family," Jolie told *People*. Aww... How long before Zahara has her own punk-rock 'do just like her brother's?

Q&A WITH MAGGIE GYLLENHAAL

In *Happy Endings*, Maggie Gyllenhaal is the kind of girl you don't take home to Dad.

What's your idea of a happy ending?

Happiness is complicated. What makes you happy is not always what you think should make you happy.

Were you happy when you found out your love interest in the film would be Tom Arnold?

I had no sense of Tom Arnold other than being a kid and hearing about drunken stuff with Roseanne. I guess I was a little wary but curious. We grew this sort of sprout of affection for each other. He was so gentle.

You play a cake designer and a baker in two upcoming movies. Are you getting typecast in confections? In *Stranger than Fiction*, everyone around me keeps describing me as an "anarchist baker." But I'm really a radical baker.

When you said recently that the U.S. was responsible in some way for the 9/11 attacks, you upset a lot of people. It's a time when if you want to say something that's complicated, you have to do it very carefully. I realized the red carpet is not the place to have that conversation. I was surprised and really hurt by the way what I said was misinterpreted.

Do you want to clarify what you meant? No. I just don't think it's the right place.

If Ikea named a piece of furniture the Gyllenhaal, what would it be? A really big kitchen island, made of beautiful wood, where you can cook and get dirty.

For your anarchist baking projects? Yes, though it's important that the baking itself not be too anarchist.

GREGG SEGAL—CORBIS OUTLINE



Andrew Sullivan

The Quiet Power of the Stoic

Part of fighting terrorism, the British realize, is refusing to change a way of life

NEXT MONTH, I'LL HAVE SPENT EXACTLY HALF MY LIFE IN Britain and half in America—my first 21 years in Britain and my past 21 Stateside. But last week, I felt strangely as if I have lived in the same country all my life. In peril, the bonds deepen. I haven't forgotten how much I wept when the Queen ordered her guards to play *The Star-Spangled Banner* after 9/11; and last week, in the wake of London's bombings, New Yorkers were Londoners again. Rudy Giuliani was even on the scene.

But there was a difference between London on 7/7 and New York City on 9/11. The first was sheer scale. Mercifully, the atrocities in London were a fraction of the human cost of 9/11. And the second was related to that but not entirely explained by it. Americans often react to crises with action and emotion. They see a problem and want to fix it. Brits' reflexive instinct at such times is often calm and steady endurance. In London last week, the immediate quiet was perhaps the most striking thing—followed by an insistence on normality. "Work's over, but there's little chance of getting home right now," one Brit e-mailed me. "Most of us are just going to go to the pub until the traffic has died down. It's not callousness or indifference to carry on as normal; it's quiet defiance."

Another e-mailer conveyed the atmosphere: "The pubs are all packed out, people sipping their pints happily. Nice one, al-Qaeda—you profess to be from a teetotal religion, and you've given the pub trade a massive midweek boost." My sister in the London suburbs looked after a boy whose mom was unable to get home from work. Her first instinct? She made him a cup of tea. My father, after I called to check up, wryly described the mass murder as "not nice." One Brit blogger cited another pub scene where in the middle of the day, two young men were sitting beneath a TV screen with images of carnage, quietly reading about the latest soccer scandal in one of the raunchier tabloids. The broadcast of England's cricket match against Australia was uninterrupted (except for a small crawl on the bottom of the TV screen letting people know that London transportation had been paralyzed). Oh, yes. England won the game. By nine wickets.

When Tolkien wrote his *Lord of the Rings* trilogy, his hobbits were much like English people, and the "Shire" a rough analogy

to an England reluctantly roused to fight evil. After one harrowing adventure, two hobbits, Merry and Pippin, found themselves chitchatting as they went along: "They turned and walked side by side slowly along the line of the river. Behind them the light grew in the East. As they walked they compared notes, talking lightly in hobbit-fashion of the things that had happened since their capture. No listener would have guessed from their words that they had suffered cruelly, and been in dire peril..."

The English, as Orwell once observed, celebrate their freedom in small ways: gardening, sports, pets, pubs, stamps, crossword puzzles. Part of this is now patriotic mythology. But part is also the

enculturated national DNA to see these things not as trivial but as integral to the life of a free people. These things didn't stop, even during the Blitz, when thousands lived through night after night with the prospect of being incinerated by bombs from the sky. Part of fighting the war, the Brits realized, was military. But part was also a refusal to change a way of life, however small its detail, however petty its peevish.

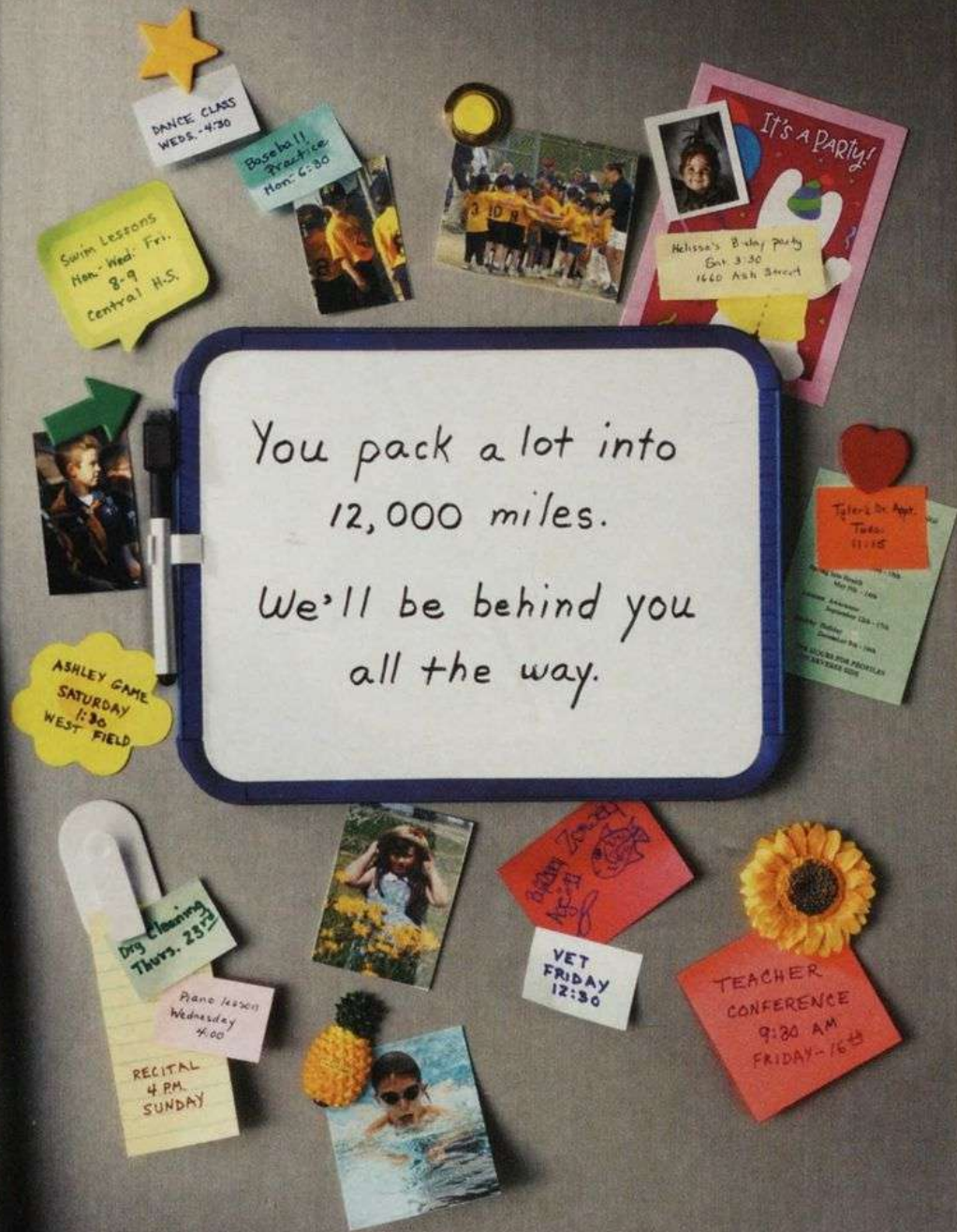
Stoicism? Sure. It's a characteristic of an island where weather is a verb, where in a tiny, crowded place, patience is necessary. Americans, used

to an entire continent of limitless potential, tend to have less need for stoicism. If they hate where they live, they often move somewhere else. If Brits move more than a few hundred miles, they're in the sea. But it seems to me we need both approaches in a war on terrorism. We need to fight back militarily when appropriate. We need boldness and aggression. But we also need to steel ourselves for casualties, for failures, for mistakes along the way. Victory in this war will be elusive and never complete. As long as some maniac wants to kill himself and others in a subway or supermarket, we will not be able to stop him. And so stoicism matters. Getting on with our lives matters. Spelling bees, college football, celebrity gossip, high school proms: the simple continuance of these things is integral to the meaning of freedom.

Or so the British have long proved. Their small-c conservatism can lead to errors of complacency—like appeasing Hitler in the 1930s. But it is also a deep strength, as self-effacing as it is unmovable. When mass murder comes to America again, and it will, we could do worse than remember their stoicism. And how modestly powerful it is. ■



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